

Castles *of Europe*

Hatber

Վարժությունների
լուծումներ



copybook

80 A5
sheets
class C
made in Russia

5.

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ \sin y & \cos y \end{vmatrix} = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y = \cos(x+y)$$

$$7. \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ -1 & -a & 1 \\ a & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = -a^3 + a + a + a^3 + a + a = -2a^3 + 4a$$

$$20 \text{ ur}) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & x \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$7x = 20$$

$$x = \frac{20}{7}$$

22 ur)

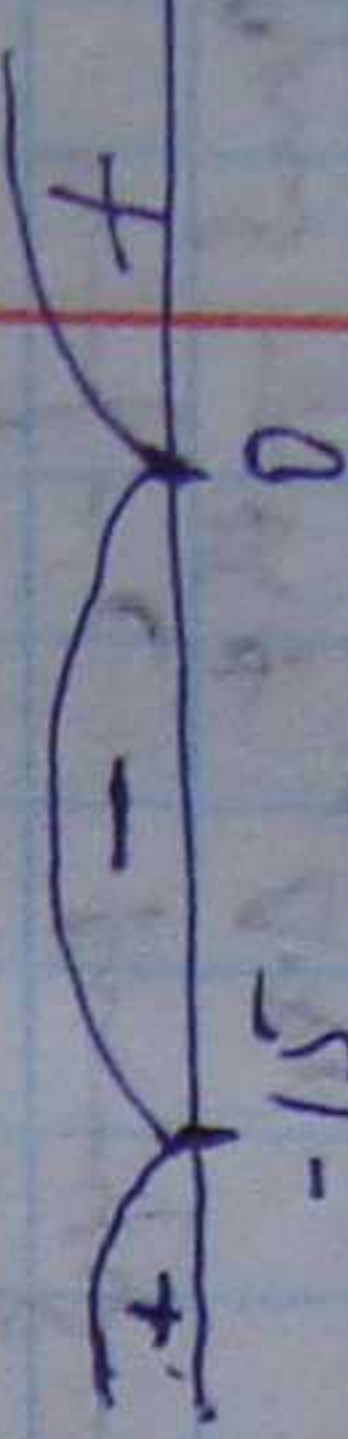
$$\begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 3 & 1 \\ x & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} < 0$$

$$-4x^2 - 3x + 3x^2 - 12x < 0$$

$$x^2 + 15x < 0$$

$$x(x+15) < 0$$

$$x \in (-15; 0)$$



Qymlu 1

Wilyup 2 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 20, 4, 9; 21, 22, 4, 18;

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot 0 \cdot A_{13} + 0 \cdot A_{23} + 3 \cdot A_{33} = 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 5 + 48 - 40 - 18 = -5$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 5 + 48 - 40 - 18 = -5$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 3A_{12} + 5A_{32} =$$

$$= 3 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 5 \cdot (-1) \cdot \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= 30 - 35 = -5$$

Abgleich 2. Hauptmanns

in 8. und 9. Hauptmann

gilt 3. und 4. Hauptmann

$$\begin{cases} a_{11}x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + a_{13}x_3 = b_1 \\ a_{21}x_1 + a_{22}x_2 + a_{23}x_3 = b_2 \\ a_{31}x_1 + a_{32}x_2 + a_{33}x_3 = b_3 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

gilt (1) Hauptmanns

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{vmatrix} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta = a_{11}a_{22}a_{33} + a_{12}a_{23}a_{31} + a_{13}a_{21}a_{32} - a_{13}a_{22}a_{31} - a_{12}a_{21}a_{33} - a_{11}a_{23}a_{32} = 0$$

1. Hauptmann (1) Hauptmanns (1) Hauptmanns (1) Hauptmanns

$$\begin{aligned} & (a_{11}a_{22} + a_{21}a_{31} + a_{31}a_{23})x_1 + (a_{12}a_{21} + a_{22}a_{31} + a_{32}a_{21})x_2 + \\ & + (a_{13}a_{21} + a_{23}a_{21} + a_{33}a_{31})x_3 = b_1a_{11} + b_2a_{21} + b_3a_{31} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta x_1 =$$

$$b_1a_{11} + b_2a_{21} + b_3a_{31}$$

$$\Delta x_1 = \Delta x_1$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\Delta x_1}{\Delta}$$

$$x_2 =$$

$$x_3 =$$

gilt 3. und 4. Hauptmann

$$\begin{cases} x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 1 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 = 2 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\Delta x_1 =$$

$$\Delta x_2 =$$

$$\Delta x_3 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \\ x_2 &= \\ x_3 &= \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta x_1 =$$

$$\Delta x_2 =$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3 = 3 \\ x_1 - 2x_2 + 3x_3 = 5 \\ -2x_1 + 4x_2 + x_3 = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & -2 & +3 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = -4 - 4 - 18 + 4 - 24 - 3 = -49$$

$$\Delta x_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 & -1 \\ 5 & -2 & 3 \\ 4 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 20 + 36 - 8 - 36 - 15 = -49$$

$$\Delta x_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 \\ 1 & 5 & 3 \\ -2 & 4 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 10 - 4 - 18 - 10 - 24 - 3 = -49$$

$$\Delta x_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 3 \\ 1 & -2 & 5 \\ -2 & 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -16 + 12 - 20 = -98$$

$$x_1 = \frac{-49}{-49} = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{-49}{-49} = 1$$

$$x_3 = \frac{-98}{-49} = 2$$

$$\text{und } 12 \quad 59 \quad 18 = 108$$

$$108. \begin{cases} x + 3y - 6z = 12 \\ 3x + 2y + 5z = 10 \\ 2x + 5x - 3z = 6 \end{cases}$$

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -6 - 90 + 30 + 24 - 28 + 24 = -40$$

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 3 & -6 \\ -10 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -12 + 300 + 90 + 72 - 300 - 90 = 0$$

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 & -6 \\ 3 & -10 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 30 - 108$$

Wichtiges Ergebnis

$$\frac{1}{5} \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2; \quad \frac{2}{3} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2; \quad \frac{3}{a-b} \begin{vmatrix} a+b & a-b \\ a-b & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - a^2 + 2ab - b^2 = 4ab$$

$$4. \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1;$$

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ \sin y & \cos y \end{vmatrix} = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y = \cos(x+y)$$

$$6. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) - 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 - (-2) \cdot 2 \cdot 5 - 3 \cdot 3 \cdot 1 = -12 - 40 + 3 + 8 + 4 - 45 = -82$$

$$7. \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ -1 & -a & 1 \\ a & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = -a^3 + a + a + a^3 + a + a = 4a;$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & -b \end{vmatrix} = -b^2 - b^2 = -2b^2$$

$$9. \begin{vmatrix} -x & 1 & x \\ x & -x & -1 \\ x & 1 & -x \end{vmatrix} = -x^3 + x^2 - x + x^3 - x + x^2 = 2x^2 - 2x;$$

$$10. \begin{vmatrix} a & -a & a \\ a & a & -a \\ a & -a & -a \end{vmatrix} = -a^3 - a^3 + a^3 - a^3 - a^3 - a^3 = -4a^3$$

$$11. \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x & 1 \\ y^2 & y & 1 \\ z^2 & z & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2y + y^2z + xz^2 - yz^2 - x^2z - xy^2 = (x^2y - yz^2) + (y^2z - x^2z) + (xz^2 - xy^2)$$

$$12. \begin{vmatrix} ax & a^2+x^2 & 1 \\ ay & a^2+y^2 & 1 \\ az & a^2+z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = a_y(a^2+z^2) - az(a^2+y^2) - ax(a^2+z^2) + az(a^2+x^2) + ax(a^2+y^2) - ay(a^2+x^2) = a(a^2+z^2)(y-x) + a(a^2+y^2)(z-x) + a(a^2+x^2)(z-y)$$

$$13. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$\Delta x = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 3 & -6 \\ -10 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -12 + 300 + 72 - 300 - 90 = 0$$

$$\Delta y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 & -6 \\ 3 & -10 & 5 \\ 2 & 6 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = 30 - 108$$

Wzyskie wyznaczniki

$$1. \begin{vmatrix} 5 & 3 \\ 6 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 2; \quad 2. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -2; \quad 3. \begin{vmatrix} a+b & a-b \\ a-b & a+b \end{vmatrix} = (a+b)^2 - (a-b)^2 = a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - a^2 + 2ab - b^2 = 4ab$$

$$4. \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & -\sin x \\ \sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1;$$

$$5. \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ \sin y & \cos y \end{vmatrix} = \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y = \cos(x+y)$$

$$6. \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 5 & -2 & 1 \\ 1 & -2 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = 2 \cdot (-2) \cdot 3 + 5 \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 + 3 \cdot 1 \cdot (-2) - 1 \cdot (-2) \cdot 4 - (-2) \cdot 2 \cdot 3 - 5 \cdot 3 \cdot 3 = -12 - 40 + 3 + 8 + 4 - 45 = -82$$

$$7. \begin{vmatrix} a & 1 & a \\ -1 & -a & 1 \\ a & -1 & a \end{vmatrix} = -a^3 + a + a + a^3 + a + a = 4a;$$

$$8. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b & 1 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ b & 0 & -b \end{vmatrix} = -b^2 - b^2 = -2b^2$$

$$9. \begin{vmatrix} -x & 1 & x \\ x & -x & -1 \\ x & 1 & -x \end{vmatrix} = -x^3 + x^2 - x + x^3 - x + x^2 = 2x^2 - 2x;$$

$$10. \begin{vmatrix} a & -a & a \\ a & a & -a \\ a & -a & -a \end{vmatrix} = -a^3 - a^3 + a^3 - a^3 - a^3 - a^3 = -4a^3$$

$$11. \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x & 1 \\ y^2 & y & 1 \\ z^2 & z & 1 \end{vmatrix} = x^2y + y^2z + xz^2 - yz^2 - x^2z - xy^2 = (x^2y - yz^2) + (y^2z - x^2z) + (xz^2 - xy^2)$$

$$12. \begin{vmatrix} ax & a^2+x^2 & 1 \\ ay & a^2+y^2 & 1 \\ az & a^2+z^2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = ax(a^2+z^2) - az(a^2+y^2) + a^2x - a^2y - a^2z + a^2z = ay(a^2+z^2) - az(a^2+y^2) + a^2(x-y) = a(y(a^2+z^2) - z(a^2+y^2) + a(x-y))$$

$$13. \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & -2 & -5 & -6 \\ 0 & -3 & -6 & -7 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 0 & -1 & -2 & -5 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot (-1) = -1$$

$$20w) \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & x \\ 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 3 & 2 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = 0: \Delta = -4 - 16 + 7x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{20}{7}; \pi_{\gamma}: \frac{20}{7};$$

$$p) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 4 & 9 \\ x & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0: \Delta = -6 - 3x^2 + 9x + 2x^2 - 4x = 0 \Rightarrow x^2 - 5x + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 = 2 \\ x_2 = 3 \end{cases}; \pi_{\gamma}: \{2, 3\};$$

$$q) \begin{vmatrix} 3 & x & -x \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \\ x+10 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0: \Delta = (x+10)(3x-x) - 9 - 2x - 3 - 3 - 2x = 2x^2 + 20x - 4x - 15 = 2x^2 + 16x - 15 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-8 \pm \sqrt{94}}{2}; \pi_{\gamma}: \left\{ \frac{-\sqrt{94}-8}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{94}-8}{2} \right\};$$

$$21. \begin{vmatrix} x & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 0 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} > 1: \Delta = -22 - 2x + 3 > 1 \Rightarrow 2x < -20 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -10); \pi_{\gamma}: (-\infty; -10);$$

$$22w) \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & 3 & 1 \\ x & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & -3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} < 0: \Delta = -3x + 3x^2 - 4x^2 - 12x < 0 \Rightarrow x^2 + 15x > 0 \Rightarrow x \in (-\infty; -15) \cup (0; +\infty)$$

$$\checkmark p) \begin{vmatrix} 2 & x+2 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & y \\ 5 & -3 & x \end{vmatrix} > 0:$$

$$108w) \begin{cases} x_1 - x_2 = 3 \\ 3x_1 + x_2 = 5 \end{cases}; \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{vmatrix}: \Delta = 4; \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 \\ 5 & 1 \end{vmatrix}: \Delta_{x_1} = 8, \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 5 \end{vmatrix}: \Delta_{x_2} = 4$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\Delta_{x_1}}{\Delta} = 2, x_2 = \frac{\Delta_{x_2}}{\Delta} = -1; \pi_{\gamma}: (2; -1)$$

$$p) \begin{cases} 2x_1 + 3x_2 = 3 \\ 3x_1 - x_2 = 10 \end{cases}; \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}: \Delta = -11; \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 3 \\ 10 & -1 \end{vmatrix}: \Delta_{x_1} = -33, \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 10 \end{vmatrix}: \Delta_{x_2} = 11$$

$$x_1 = \frac{\Delta_{x_1}}{\Delta} = 3, x_2 = \frac{\Delta_{x_2}}{\Delta} = -1; \pi_{\gamma}: (3; -1)$$

$$q) \begin{cases} x + 3y - 6z = 12 \\ 3x + 2y + 5z = -10 \\ 2x + 5y - 3z = 6 \end{cases}; \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & -6 \\ 3 & 2 & 5 \\ 2 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta = -31 + 63 + 54 = 86; \Delta_{x_1} = \begin{vmatrix} 12 & 3 & -6 \\ -10 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 5 & -3 \end{vmatrix} = -31 \cdot 2 + 10 +$$

$$+ 16z = 372 - 372 = 0 : \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 12 & -6 \\ 3 & -10 & 5 \\ 6 & -3 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0, \quad \Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 & 12 \\ 3 & 2 & -10 \\ 2 & 5 & 6 \end{vmatrix} = 62 + 42 \cdot 3 - 108 = 80$$

flüssig: $x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = 0, y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = 0, z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = -2$
 Lösung: $(0; 0; -2)$

11) $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ 3x + 6y + 5z = 0 \\ x + 4y + 3z = 0 \end{cases}$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 \\ 1 & 4 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -2 - 4 + 6 = 0$: keine eindeutige Lösung
 $\Delta_x = 0, \Delta_y = 0, \Delta_z = 0$: Nullwert für sämtliche Spalten

12) $\begin{cases} 2x - 3y + z = -1 \\ x + y + z = 6 \\ 3x + y - 2z = -1 \end{cases}$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -5 - 7 - 11 = -23, \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & -3 & 1 \\ 6 & 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 4 + 7 - 34 = -23$

$$\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -19 - 1 - 26 = -46, \Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -3 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = -51 - 13 - 5 = -69$$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = \frac{-23}{-23} = 1, y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = 2, z = \frac{\Delta_z}{\Delta} = 3 : \text{Lösung: } (1, 2, 3)$$

13) $\begin{cases} x + 2y + z = 8 \\ 3x + 2y + z = 10 \\ 4x + 3y - 2z = 4 \end{cases}$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 + 5 + 8 = 14, \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 2 & 1 \\ 10 & 2 & 1 \\ 4 & 3 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 22 - 16 + 8 = 14$
 $\Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 10 & 1 \\ 4 & 4 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = -28 + 28 + 28 = 28, \Delta_z = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 & 8 \\ 3 & 2 & 10 \\ 4 & 3 & 4 \end{vmatrix} = -22 + 28 \cdot 2 + 8 = 42$

$$x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = 1, y = 2, z = 3 : \text{Lösung: } (1, 2, 3)$$

110) $\begin{cases} 3x - 2y = 4 \\ 2x + 5y = 9 \end{cases}$ $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -2 \\ 2 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 19, \Delta_x = \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ 9 & 5 \end{vmatrix} = 38, \Delta_y = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix} = 19$
 $x = \frac{\Delta_x}{\Delta} = 2, y = \frac{\Delta_y}{\Delta} = 1$
 Lösung: $(2; 1)$

$$\vec{AB} = \vec{a} - \vec{b} = -\frac{1}{2}\vec{AC}$$



$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{S} = |\vec{F}| |\vec{S}| \cos \alpha$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = |\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}| \cos \alpha$$

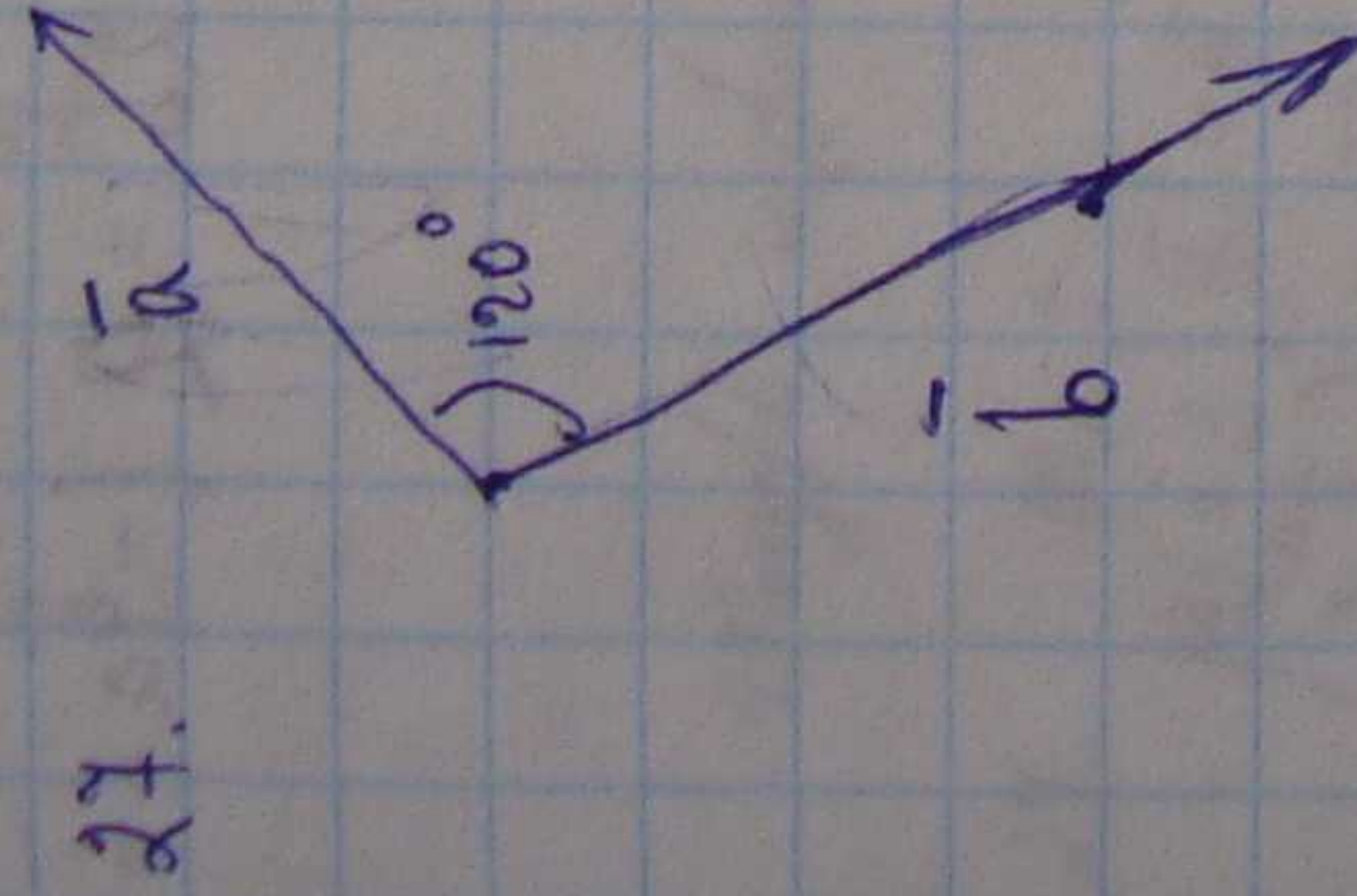
$$28$$

23. $\vec{AB} = \vec{a}$
 $\vec{AB} = \vec{b}$

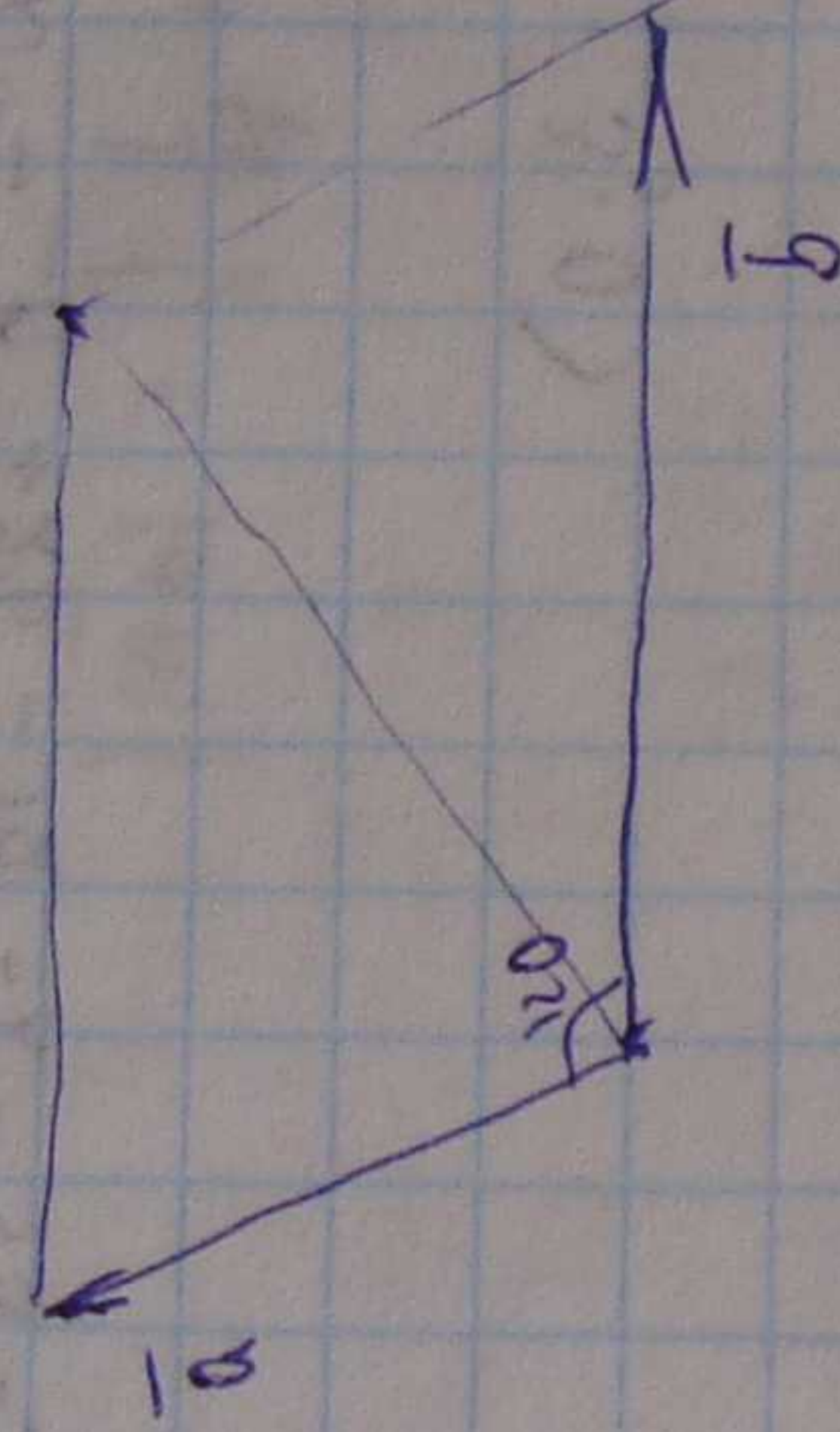
$$\vec{MA} = -\frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} = -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$MC = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} =$$

$$|\vec{a}|^2 = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a}$$



$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \vec{c}$$



$$\vec{F} \cdot \vec{S} = |\vec{F}| |\vec{S}| \cos \phi$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{b}| \cos \phi$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}| |\vec{a}| \cos 0$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} = |\vec{a}|^2$$

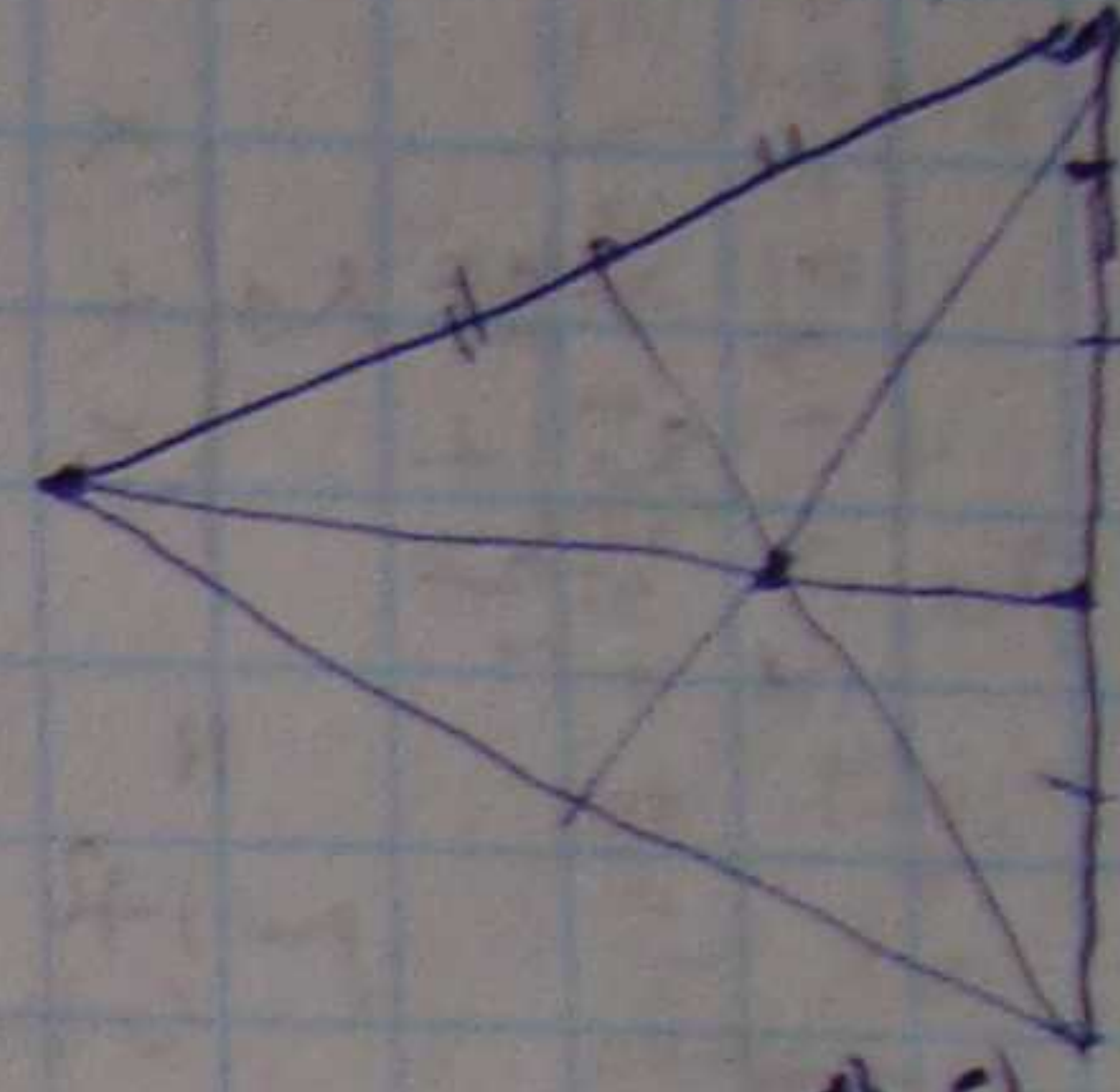
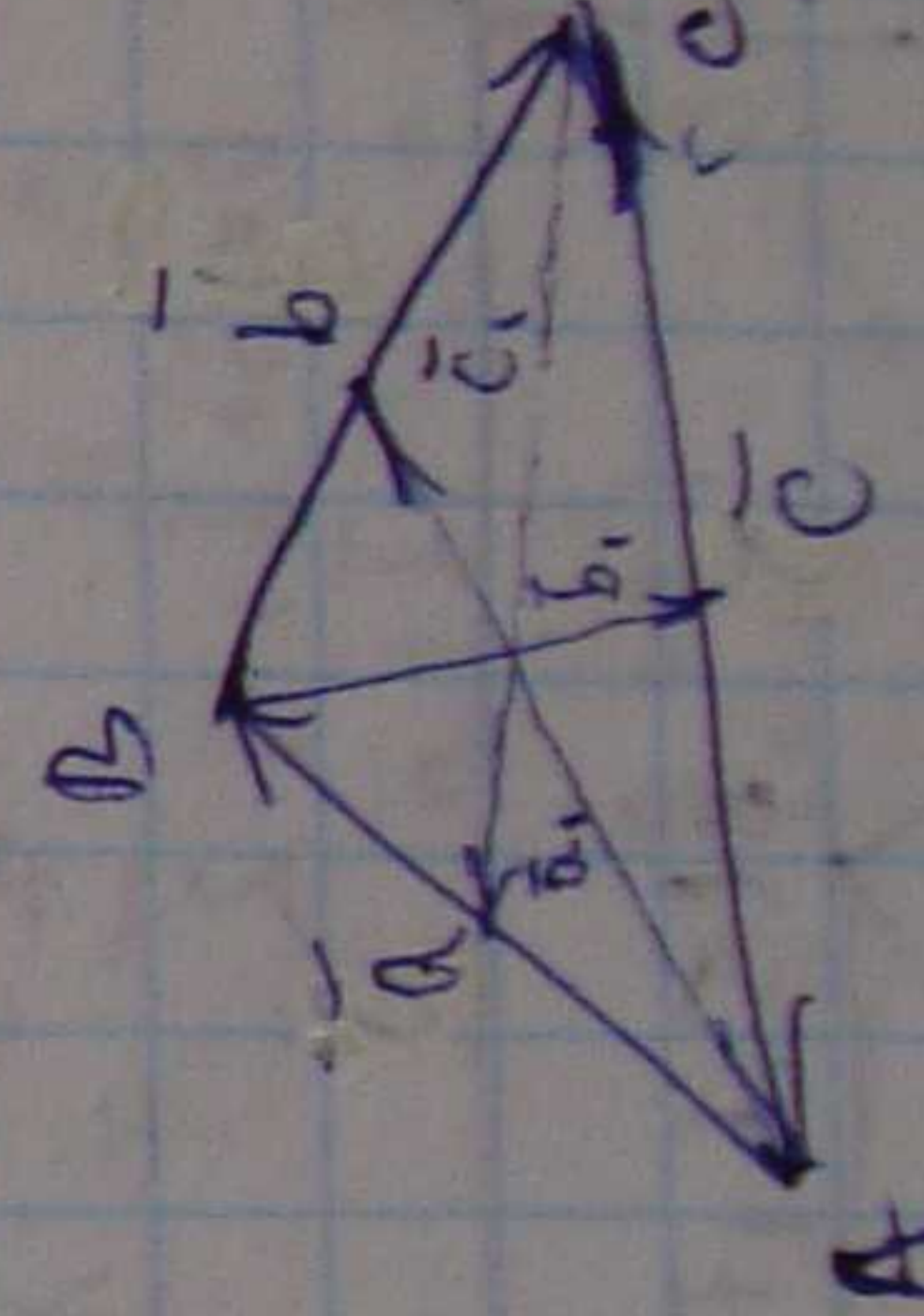
$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|^2 = (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) \cdot (\vec{a} + \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \cdot \vec{a} + 2\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} + \vec{b} \cdot \vec{b} = 19$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{19}$$

$$\gamma = (\hat{a}; \hat{b})$$

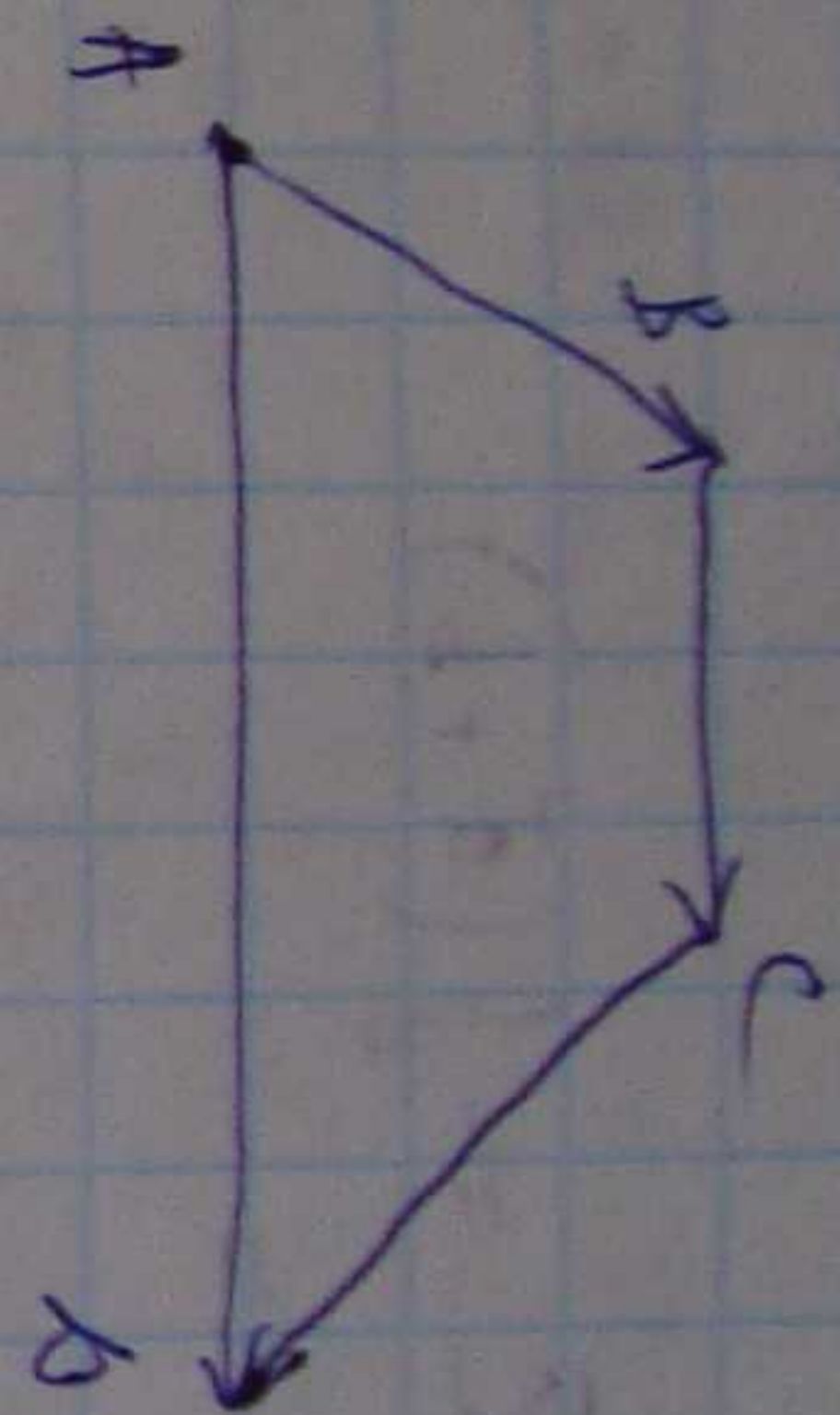
Why 22, 29, 30, 31, 42
 43, 44;
 45, 46

28
 a



35. $\overline{AB} = \overline{a} + 2\overline{b}$
 $\overline{BC} = -4\overline{a} - \overline{b}$
 $\overline{CD} = -5\overline{a} - 3\overline{b}$

Wann, wenn ABCD ein Viereck ist



$\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} = \overline{AD}$

$\overline{AD} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} = \overline{a} + 2\overline{b} - 4\overline{a} - \overline{b} - 5\overline{a} - 3\overline{b} = -8\overline{a} - 2\overline{b} = 2(-4\overline{a} - \overline{b})$

47.

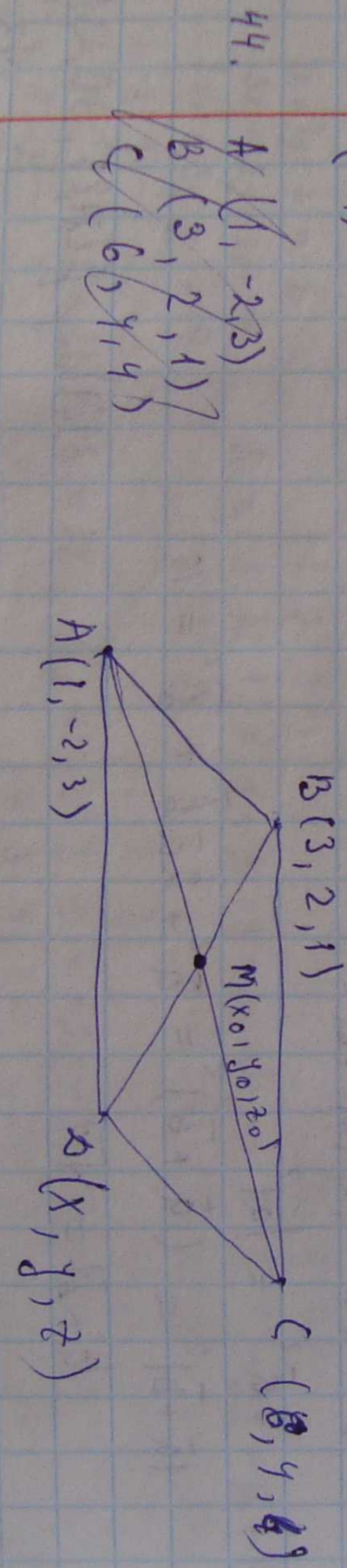
$A(4, 5, 6) \quad B(-2, 3, 0)$

$\overline{BA} = \overline{a} \quad |\overline{a}| = a^0$

$\overline{BA} = \overline{a} \quad \overline{BA} = \overline{a} \{6; 2; 6\}$

$|\overline{a}| = \sqrt{36 + 4 + 36} = 2\sqrt{19}$
 $\overline{a}^0 = \left\{ \frac{3\sqrt{19}}{19}, \frac{\sqrt{19}}{19}, \frac{3\sqrt{19}}{19} \right\}$

48. W



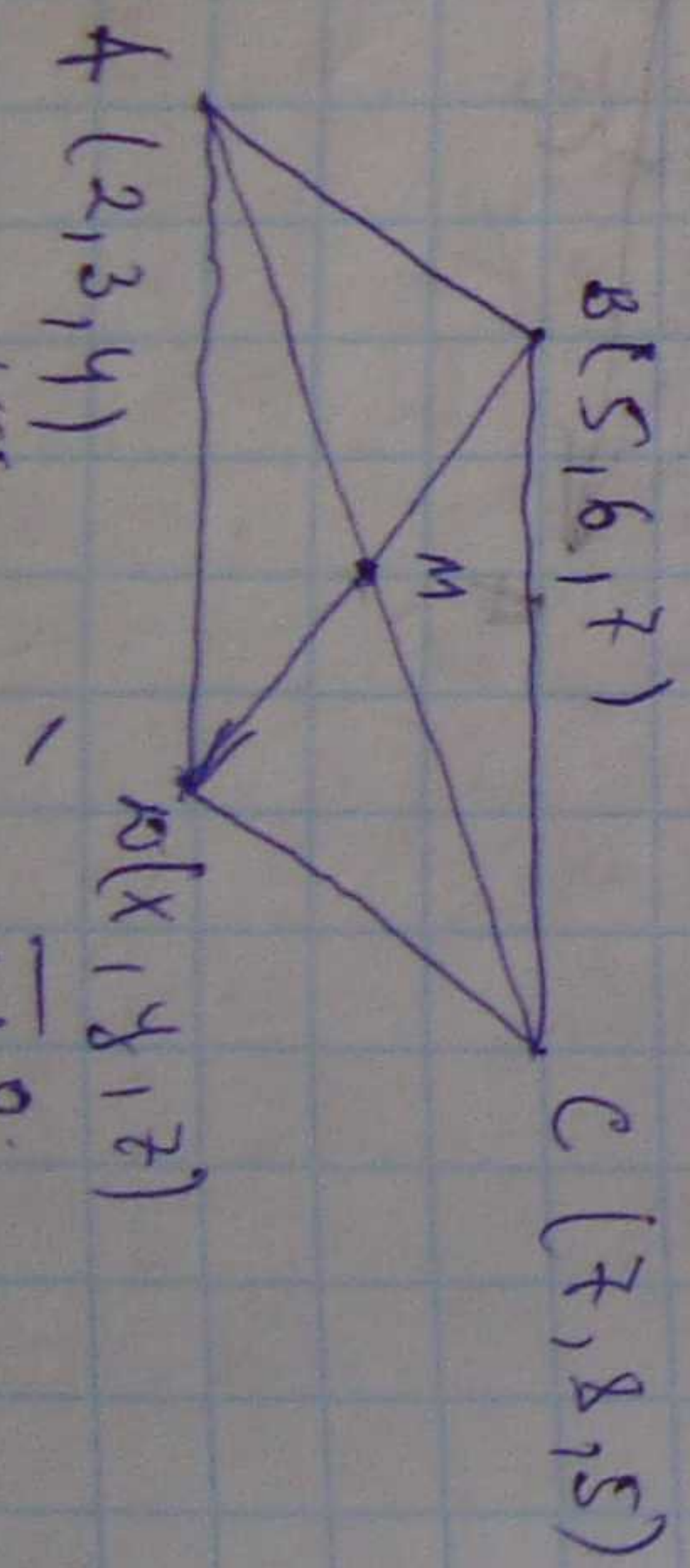
$x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{4}{2}$

$y_0 = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2}$

$z_0 = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2}$

$\frac{x}{2} = \frac{x+3}{2}$

49. W M - h Schwerpunkt des Vierecks



$\overline{AB} = \overline{c}, \overline{BC} = \overline{a}$
 $\overline{CA} = \overline{b}$

$|\overline{a}| = |\overline{b}| = 5$
 $\angle(\overline{a}, \overline{b}) = 120^\circ$

$\frac{5+x}{2} = \frac{6+y}{2}$
 $\frac{5+x}{2} = \frac{7+z}{2}$
 $x = y = z$

35. $\overline{AB} = \overline{a} + 2\overline{b}$
 $\overline{BC} = -4\overline{a} - \overline{b}$
 $\overline{CD} = -5\overline{a} - 3\overline{b}$

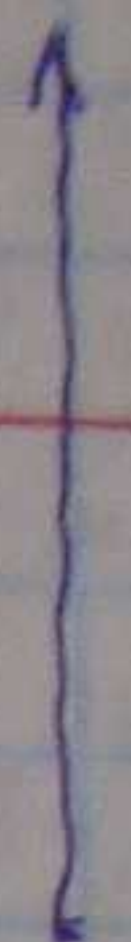
Weg von ABCD in der gleichen Richtung

$\overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} = \overline{AD}$

$\overline{AD} = \overline{AB} + \overline{BC} + \overline{CD} = \overline{a} + 2\overline{b} - 4\overline{a} - \overline{b} - 5\overline{a} - 3\overline{b} = -8\overline{a} - 2\overline{b} = 2(-4\overline{a} - \overline{b})$

47.

$A(4, 5, 6) \quad B(-2, 3, 0)$



$\overline{BA} = \overline{a} \quad |\overline{a}| = a^0$

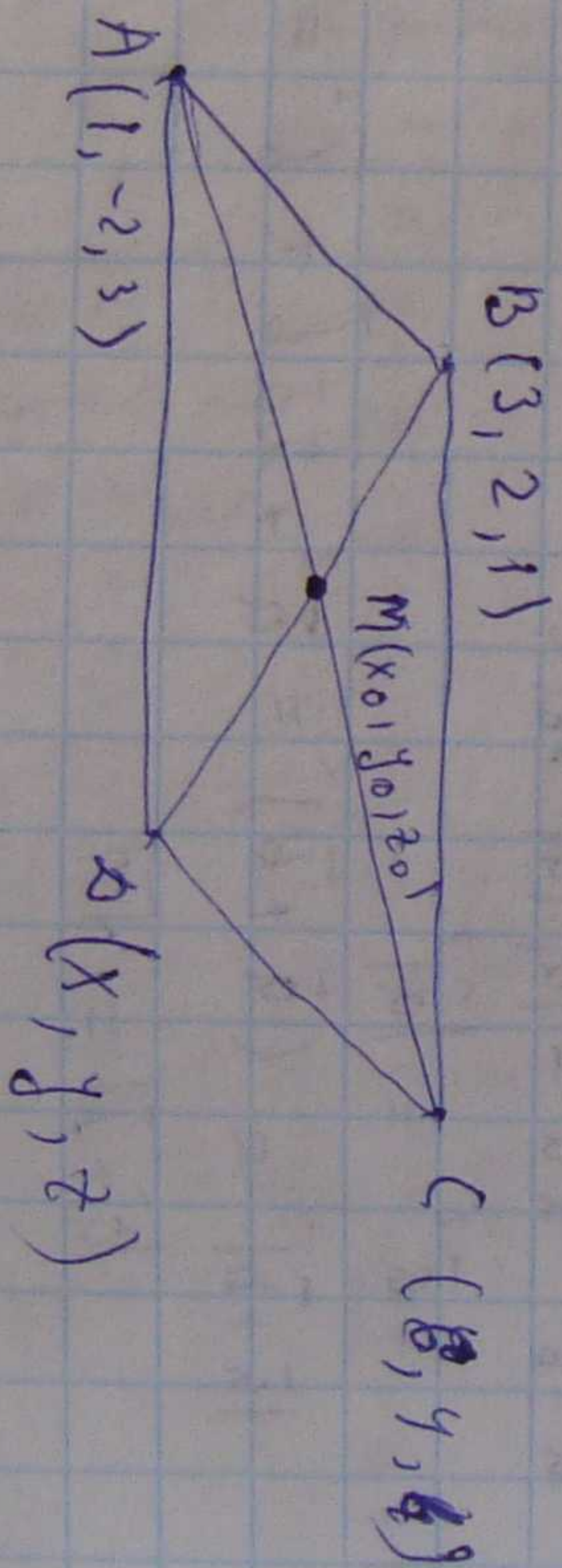
$\overline{BA} = \overline{a} \quad \overline{BA} = \overline{a} \{6, 2, 6\}$

Weg

$|\overline{a}| = \sqrt{36 + 4 + 36} = 2\sqrt{19}$
 $\overline{a}^0 = \left\{ \frac{3\sqrt{19}}{19}, \frac{\sqrt{19}}{19}, \frac{3\sqrt{19}}{19} \right\}$

44.

$A(1, -2, 3)$
 $B(3, 2, 1)$
 $C(6, 4, 4)$



$x_0 = \frac{x_1 + x_2}{2} = \frac{1+3}{2} = 2$

$y_0 = \frac{y_1 + y_2}{2} = \frac{-2+2}{2} = 0$

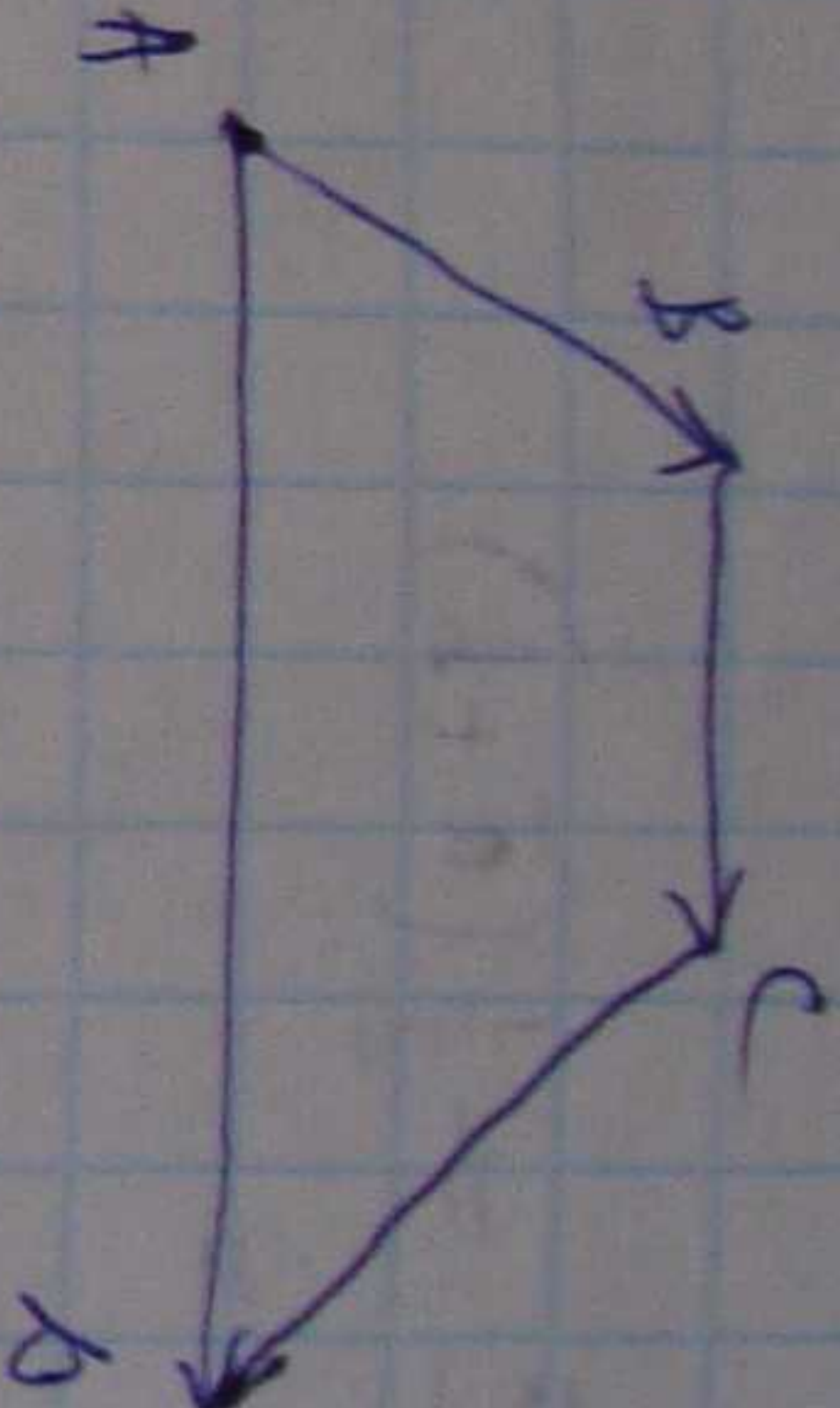
$z_0 = \frac{z_1 + z_2}{2} = \frac{3+1}{2} = 2$

$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1+3}{2}$



44. 47.

$\overline{MA} = \overline{b} - \overline{a}$ Abstand zum Ursprung



$\frac{5+x}{2} = \frac{6+y}{2}$
 $\frac{5+x}{2} = \frac{6+y}{2}$
 $\frac{5+x}{2} = \frac{6+y}{2}$

$\overline{AB} = 3, \overline{BC} = 5$
 $(\overline{AB})^2 = 120^\circ$
 $|\overline{AB}| = 3, |\overline{BC}| = 5$
 $|\overline{AB}| = 3, |\overline{BC}| = 5$

$\overline{AB} = \overline{c}, \overline{BC} = \overline{a}$
 $|\overline{AB}| = 3, |\overline{BC}| = 5$
 $|\overline{AB}| = 3, |\overline{BC}| = 5$



Wang 2 \$4, 58, 59, 61, 63, 64, 65, 68, 78, 79, 88, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95

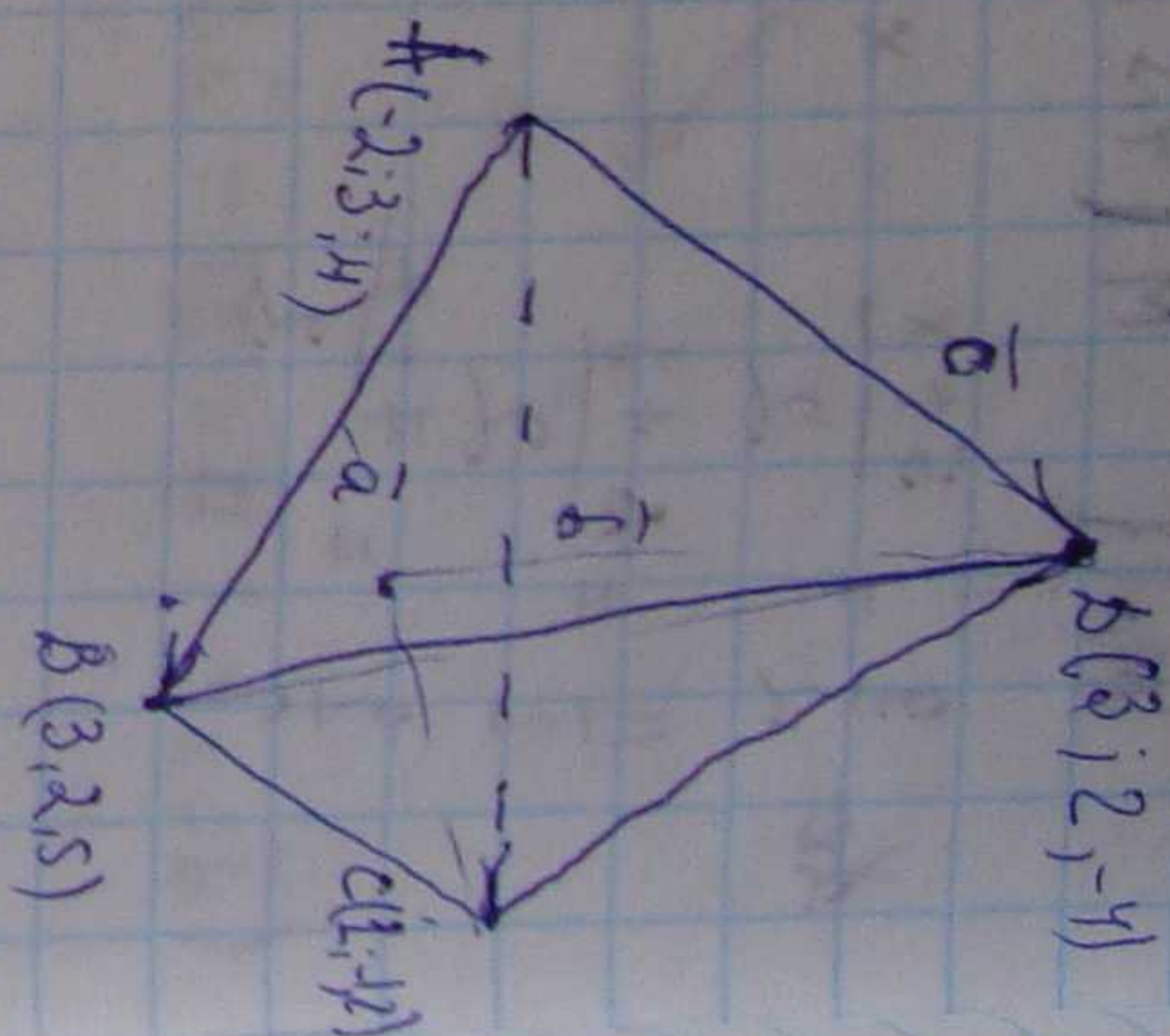
65. 1. $\overline{AB} = \{5, -1, 1\}$

2. $|\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{5^2 + (-1)^2 + 1^2} = 3\sqrt{3}$

3. $\overline{a} = \frac{1}{|\overline{a}|} \overline{a} = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \overline{a} = \left\{ \frac{5}{3\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}} \right\}$

4. $\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b} = a_1 b_1 + a_2 b_2 + a_3 b_3 = 15 + 4 - 2 = 17$

5. $\cos \angle A = \frac{\overline{a} \cdot \overline{b}}{|\overline{a}| |\overline{b}|} = \frac{17}{\sqrt{29}}$



6. $\overline{a} \times \overline{b} = \begin{vmatrix} \overline{i} & \overline{j} & \overline{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \overline{i} & \overline{j} & \overline{k} \\ 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = \overline{i}(-13) - \overline{j}(-14) + \overline{k}(13) = \{-13, 14, 13\}$

7. $S_{ABC} = \frac{|\overline{a} \times \overline{b}|}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{(-13)^2 + 14^2 + 13^2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{499}}{2}$

8. $V_P = ?$

9. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are coplanar

10. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

11. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

12. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

13. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

14. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

15. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

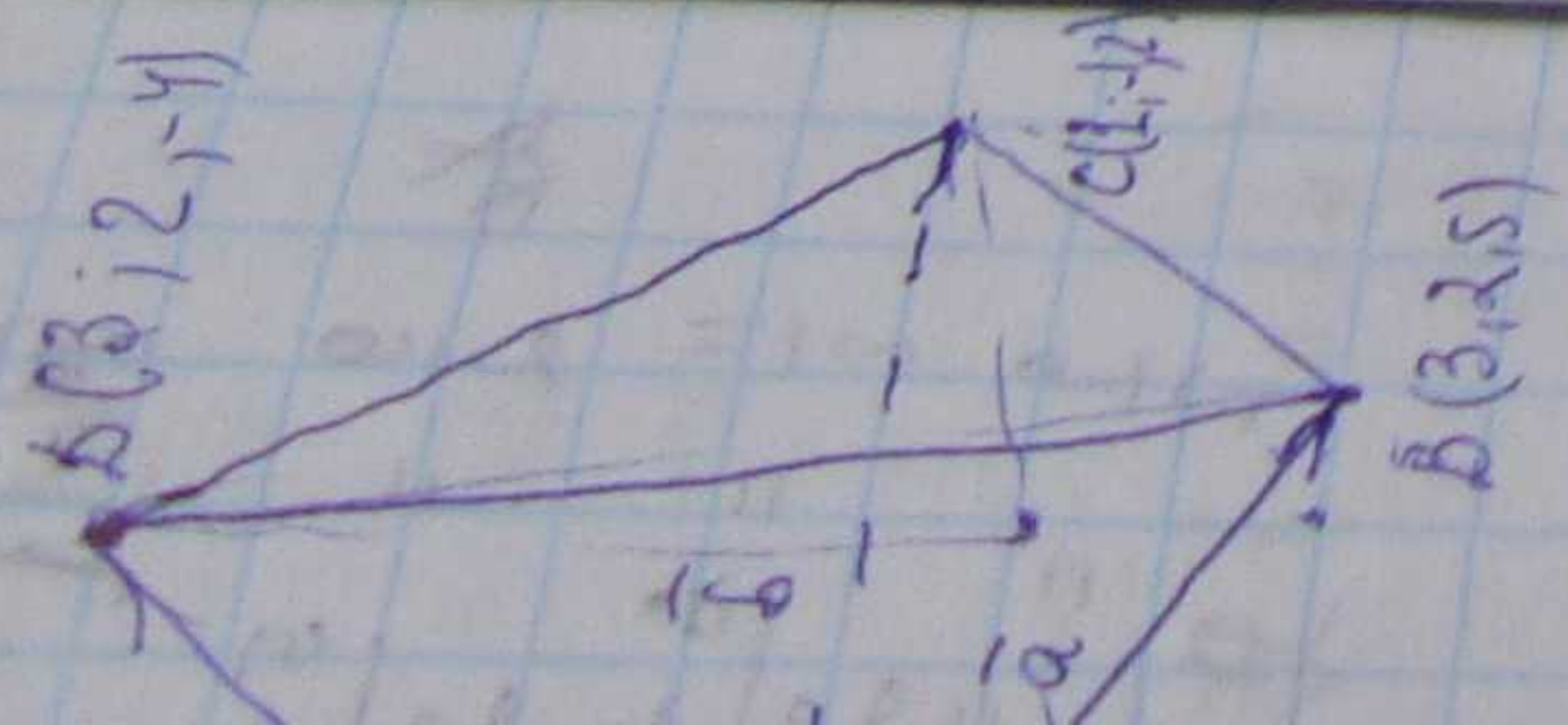
16. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

17. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

18. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

19. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar

20. $\overline{a}, \overline{b}, \overline{c}$ are not coplanar



$$\vec{c} = \{5, -1, -8\}$$

$$8. \quad V_F = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} \vec{a} & \vec{b} & \vec{c} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{6} \begin{vmatrix} 5 & -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -4 & -2 \\ 5 & -1 & -8 \end{vmatrix} = 150 - 14 + 17 = 153$$

$$V_F = \frac{1}{6} \vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} = \frac{51}{2}$$

- 9. $\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} \neq 0$
- 10. $\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} \neq 0$
- 11. $\vec{a} \vec{b} \vec{c} \neq 0$
- 12. full nr

$$\frac{a_x}{b_x} \neq \frac{a_y}{b_y} = \frac{5}{3} \neq \frac{1}{4}$$

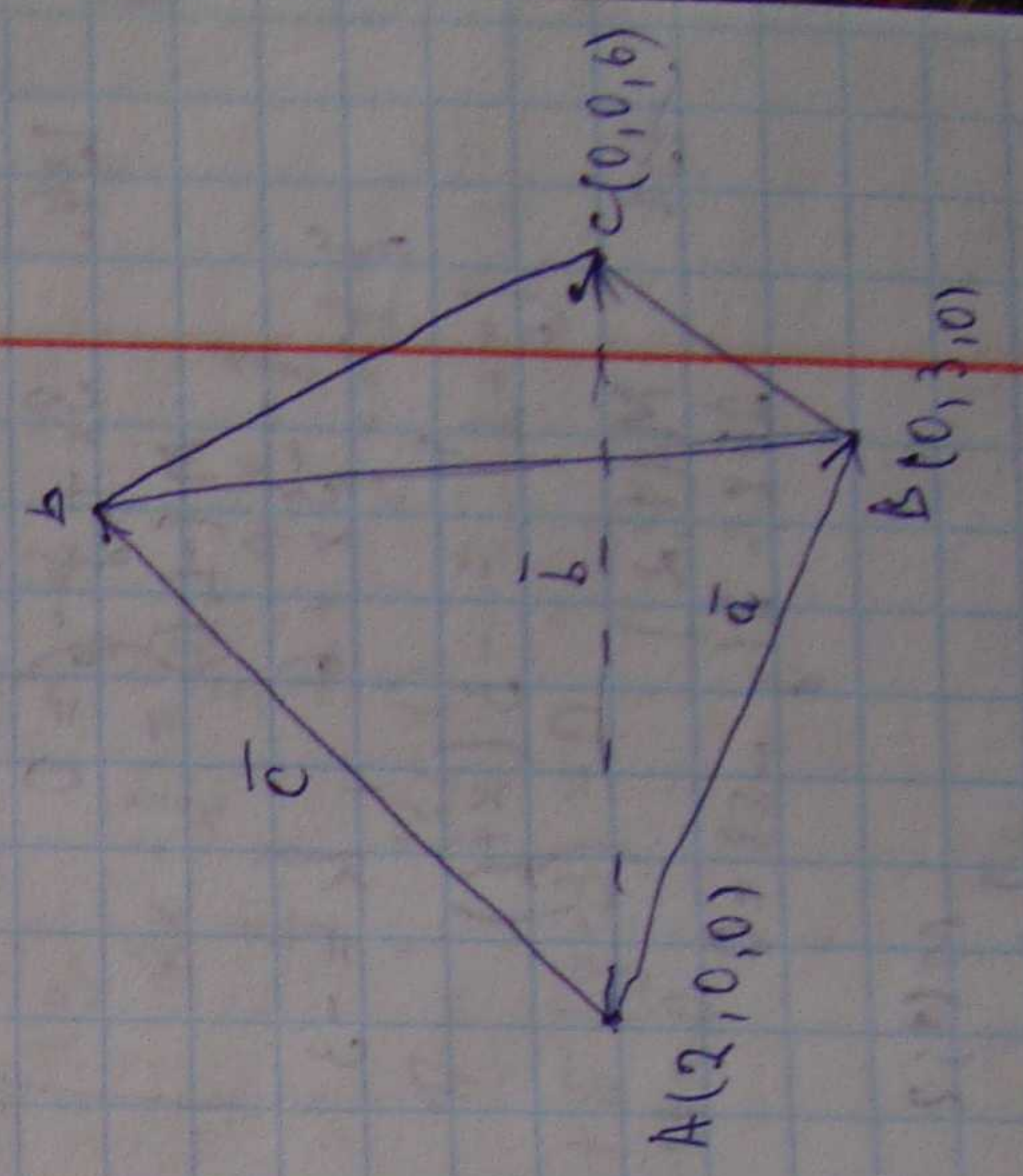
$$V_F = \frac{1}{3} S_{ABC} \cdot h_B = \frac{\sqrt{494}}{6}, \quad h_B = 153$$

$$h_B = \frac{153 \cdot 6}{\sqrt{494}}$$

$$14. \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{S_{ABC}}{S_{AB}} \Rightarrow \sin \varphi = \frac{2 S_{ABC}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} \Rightarrow S_{ABC} = \frac{\sqrt{494}}{2} \quad \sqrt{a^2} = 3\sqrt{13}, b = \sqrt{5}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{494}}{\sqrt{24 \cdot 29}} = \sqrt{\frac{494}{783}}$$

$$\approx 0.94$$

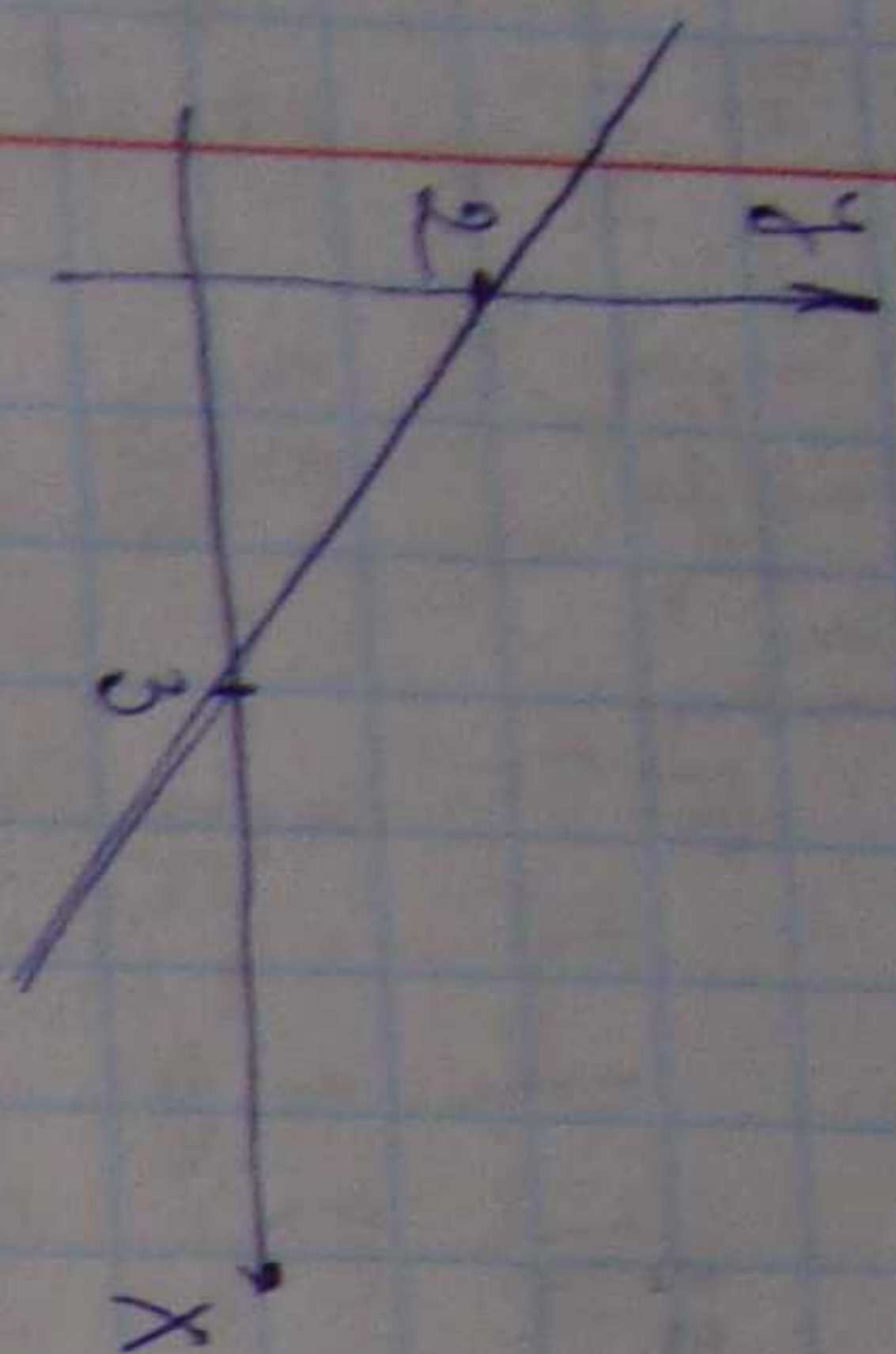


für 1

bei ungleichen

bei gleichem

129. $\frac{A_1}{A_1} \neq \frac{B_1}{B_1} \neq \frac{C_1}{C_1}$



$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 6 \\ x &= 0 & y &= 2 \\ y &= 0 & x &= 3 \end{aligned}$$

128. -13.4

$$\begin{cases} 4x + 3y + C = 0 \\ 4x + 6y + 8 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ 4x + 6y = 8 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{3}{4}$$

129. $M_1(-1;3)$
 $\vec{n} \{2;5\}$

$$4(x - x_0) + 5(y - y_0) = 2(x + 1) + 5(y - 3) = 2x + 5y - 13$$

131. $M(1;2)$

$$\begin{aligned} y - 2 &= 4960(x - 1) \\ y - 2 &= 4960(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

134. $3x + y - 6 = 0$

$$M(-1;1)$$

$$y = -3x + 6, k = -3$$

$$(y - 1) = -3(x + 1)$$

137. $M(1;2)$

$$20x - 21y - 58 = 0$$

$$M(1;2)$$

$$\frac{20x - 21y - 58}{1} = 0$$

$$d = \frac{|11 \cdot 20 - 2 \cdot 21 - 58|}{\sqrt{400 + 441}} = \frac{80}{\sqrt{841}}$$

$$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b} \Rightarrow |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

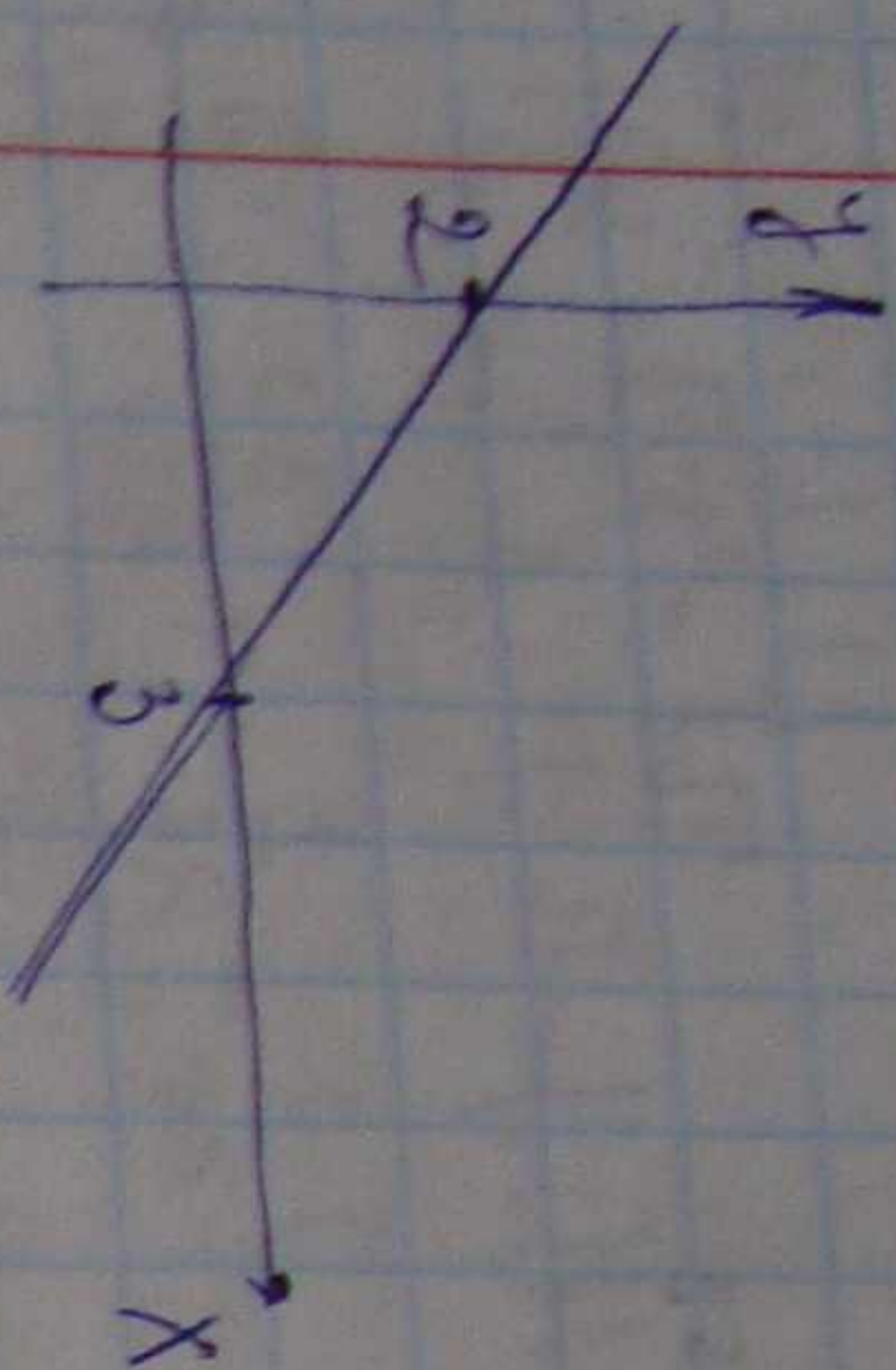
$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

127. $\frac{A_1}{A_1} \neq \frac{B_1}{B_1} \neq \frac{C_1}{C_1}$



128-134

$$\begin{aligned} 2x + 3y &= 6 \\ x &= 0, y = 2 \\ y &= 0, x = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + C = 0 \\ 4x + 6y + 12 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 6 \\ 4x + 6y = 12 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{1}{2} \neq \frac{3}{4}$$

129. $M_1(-1; 3)$
 $\vec{m} \{2; 5\}$

$$A(x - x_0) + B(y - y_0) = 2(x + 1) + 5(y - 3) = 2x + 5y - 13$$

131. $M(1; 2)$

$$\begin{aligned} y - 2 &= 4960(x - 1) \\ y - 2 &= 4960(x - 1) \end{aligned}$$

134. $3x + y - 6 = 0$

$$M(-1; 1)$$

$$y = -3x + 6, k = -3$$

$$(y - 1) = -3(x + 1)$$

137. $M(1; 2)$

$$20x - 21y - 58 = 0$$

$$M(1; 2)$$

$$20x - 21y - 58 = 0$$

$$d = \frac{|1 \cdot 20 - 2 \cdot 21 - 58|}{\sqrt{400 + 441}} = \frac{80}{\sqrt{841}}$$

26. $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}|$$

27. $\vec{a}$

$$|\vec{a}| = |\vec{a} + \vec{b}|$$

28. $\vec{a}$

29. $\vec{a}$

30. $\vec{a}$

31. $\vec{a}$

32. $\vec{a}$

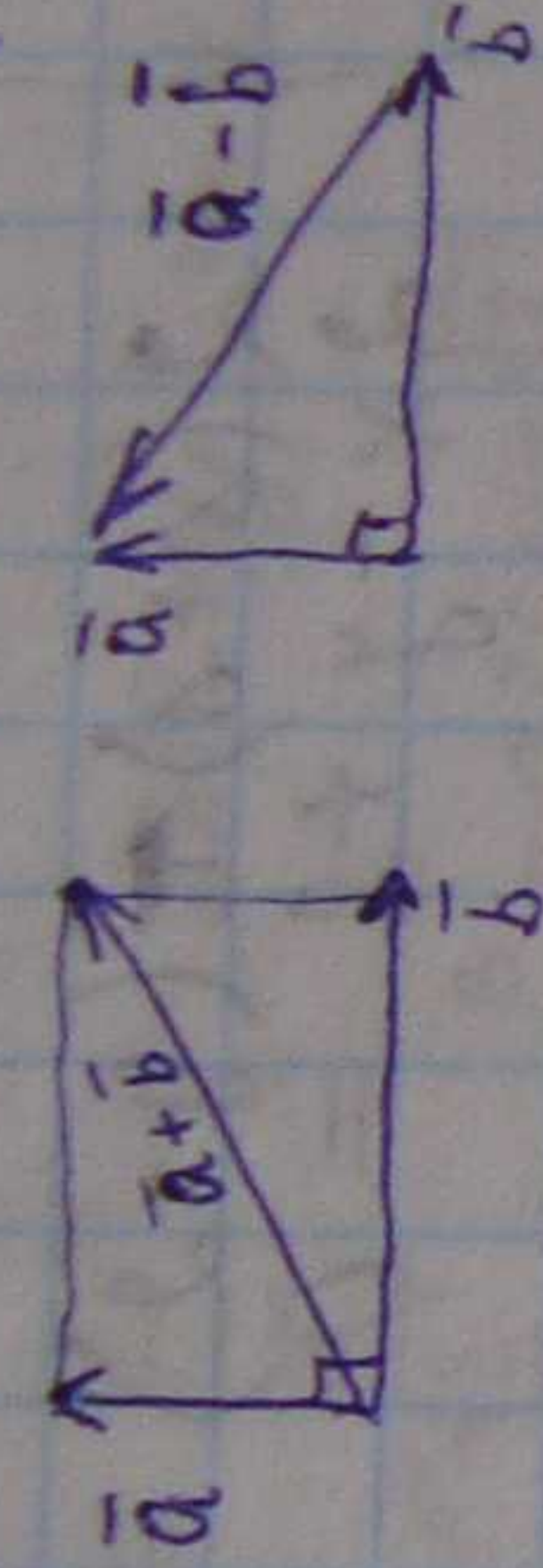
33. $\vec{a}$

26. $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$
 $|\vec{b}| = 12$
 $|\vec{a}| = 5$
 $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = ?$
 $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = ?$

typ

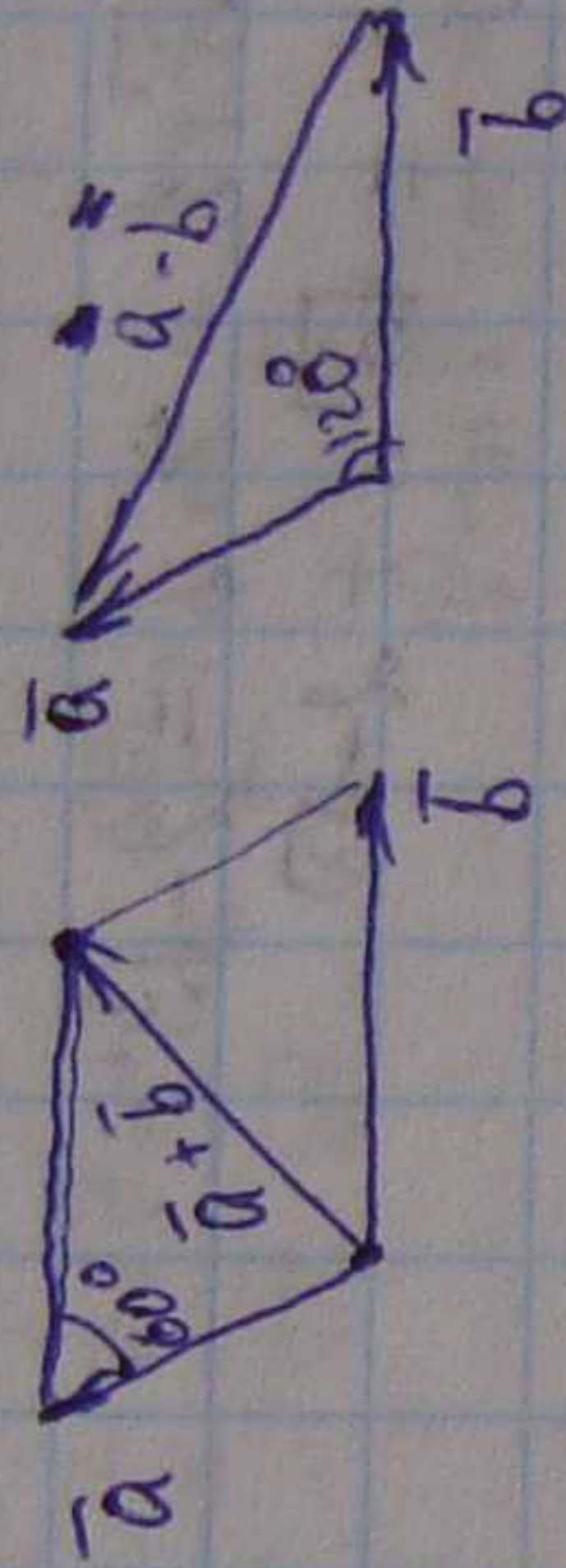
$\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$, wegen

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2} = 13$$



Pyth: 13

27. $\vec{a}, \vec{b} = 120^\circ$
 $|\vec{a}| = 3; |\vec{b}| = 5$
 $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = ?; |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = ?$



$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{19}$$

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{19} = 4$$

Wichtigste Eigenschaften

127. $2x + 3y = 6$

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$$

a) $2x + 5 = 0$

$$y = -2,5$$

q) $3x - 4 = 0$

$$x = \frac{4}{3}$$

a) $3x = 4y$

$$x = 0, y = 0$$

$$x = 4, y = 3$$

128. $y = 1 - 2x$

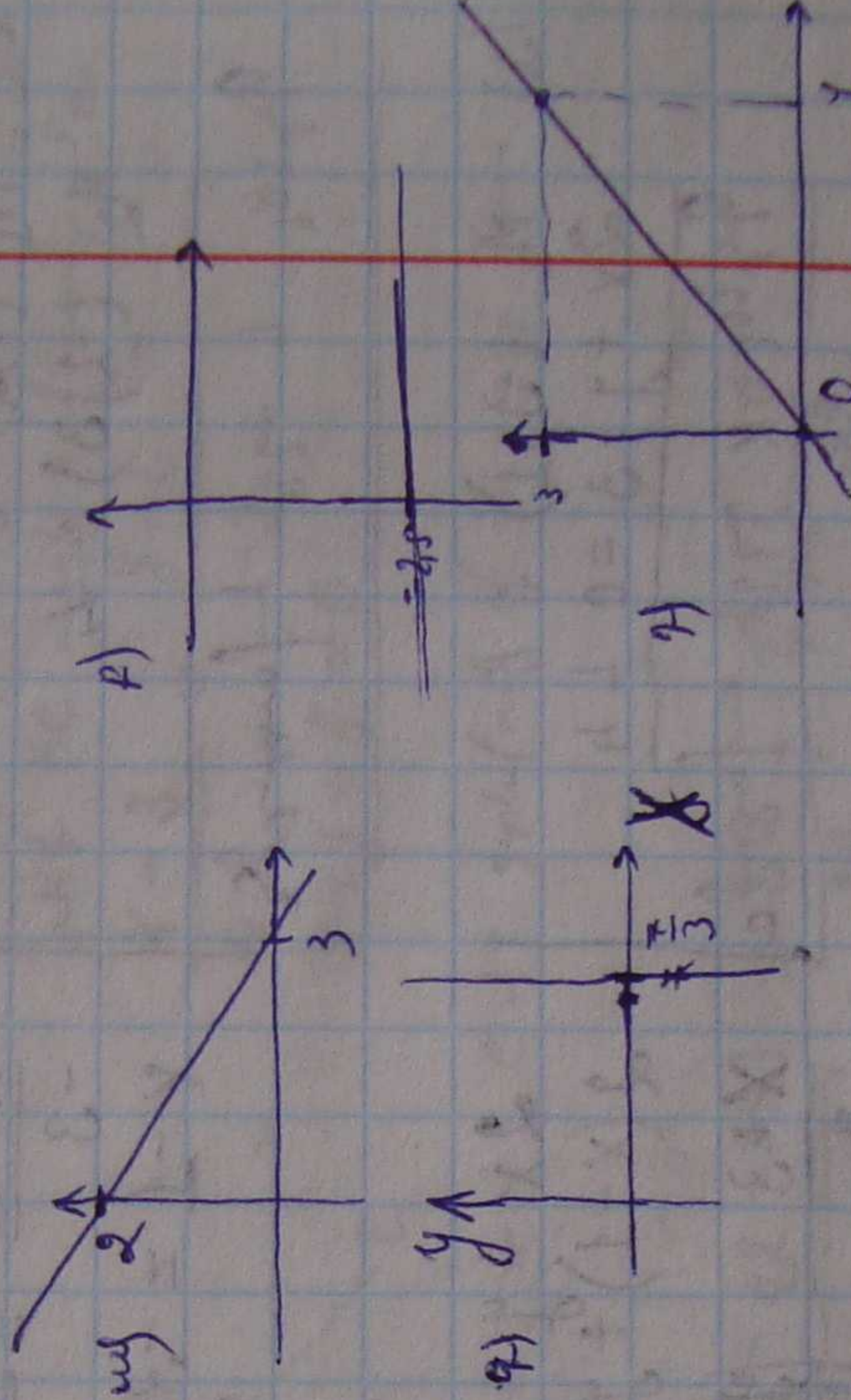
$$x + 2y + 1 = 0$$

Graphs, lines in coordinate system

129. $M, (-1; 3) \in 4$

$$\vec{N} \{2; 5\} \perp 4$$

Graphs, lines in coordinate system



$$y = 1 - 2x$$

$$y = -\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2x - \frac{x}{2} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\frac{3}{2}x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$x = 1$$

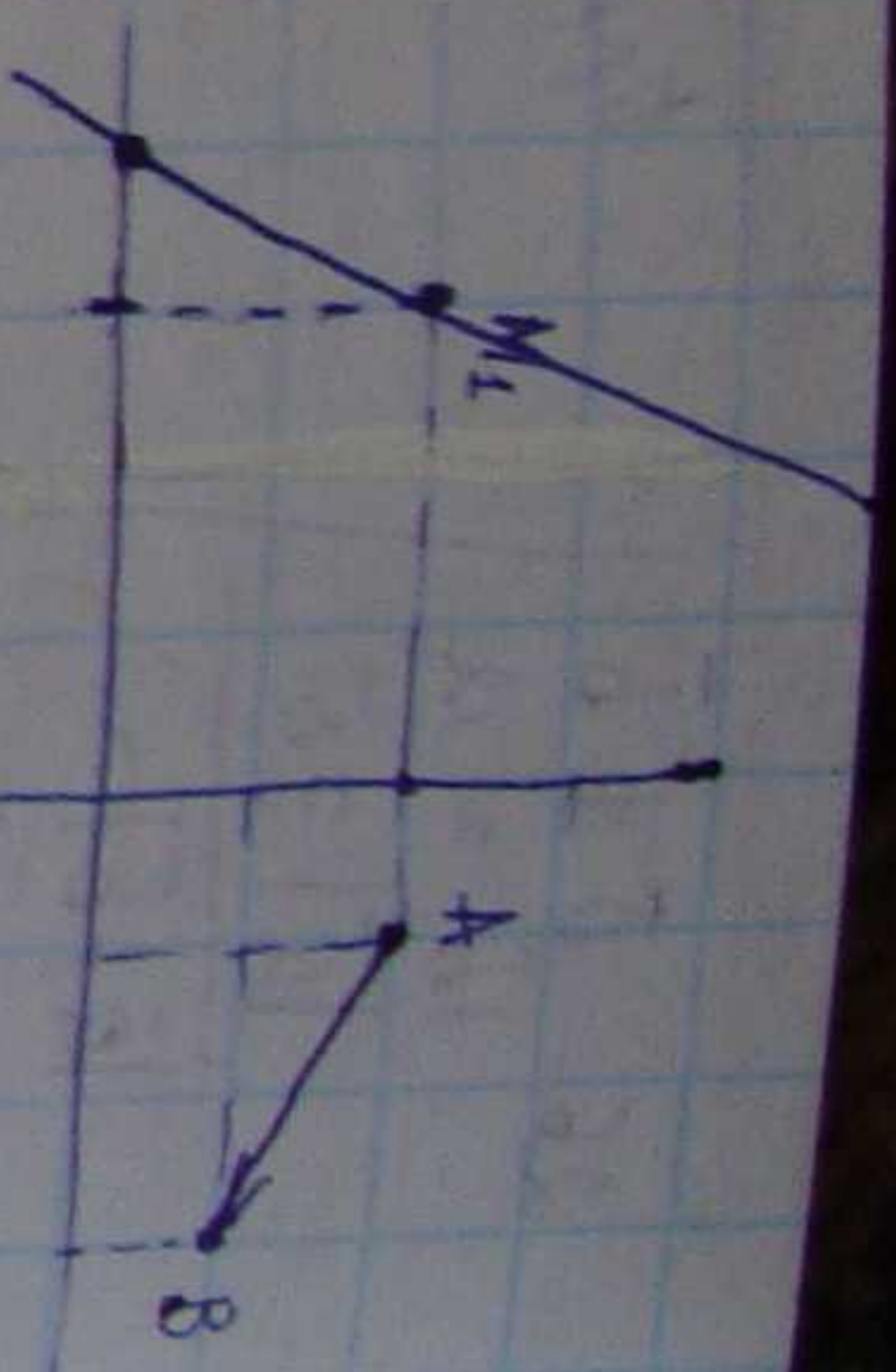
$$y = -1$$

$$2(x+1) + 5(y-3) = 0$$

$$2x + 5y - 13 = 0$$

130. $M(-3;2) \in L$
 $A(1;2), B(3;1)$
 $L \perp AB$
Problem 4: mgl. Lufwegsmasse

$\overline{AB} = \{2; -1\}$
 $2(x+3) + (y-2) = 0$
 $2x - y + 8 = 0$



131. $M(1;2)$
 $\varphi = 60^\circ$
Problem 4: mgl. Lufwegsmasse
 $y = kx + b$, mgl. $k = \tan \varphi = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{3}x + b$
 $2 = \sqrt{3} + b \Rightarrow b = 2 - \sqrt{3}$
 $y = \sqrt{3}x + 2 - \sqrt{3}$

132. $M_1(1;2) \in L$
 $M_2(-2;3) \in L$
Problem 4: mgl. Lufwegsmasse

$\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-2}{1}$
 $x-1 = -3y-6$
 $x+3y+5=0$

133. $M_1(-3;1) \in L$
 $2x+y-3=0 \perp L$
Problem 4: mgl. Lufwegsmasse

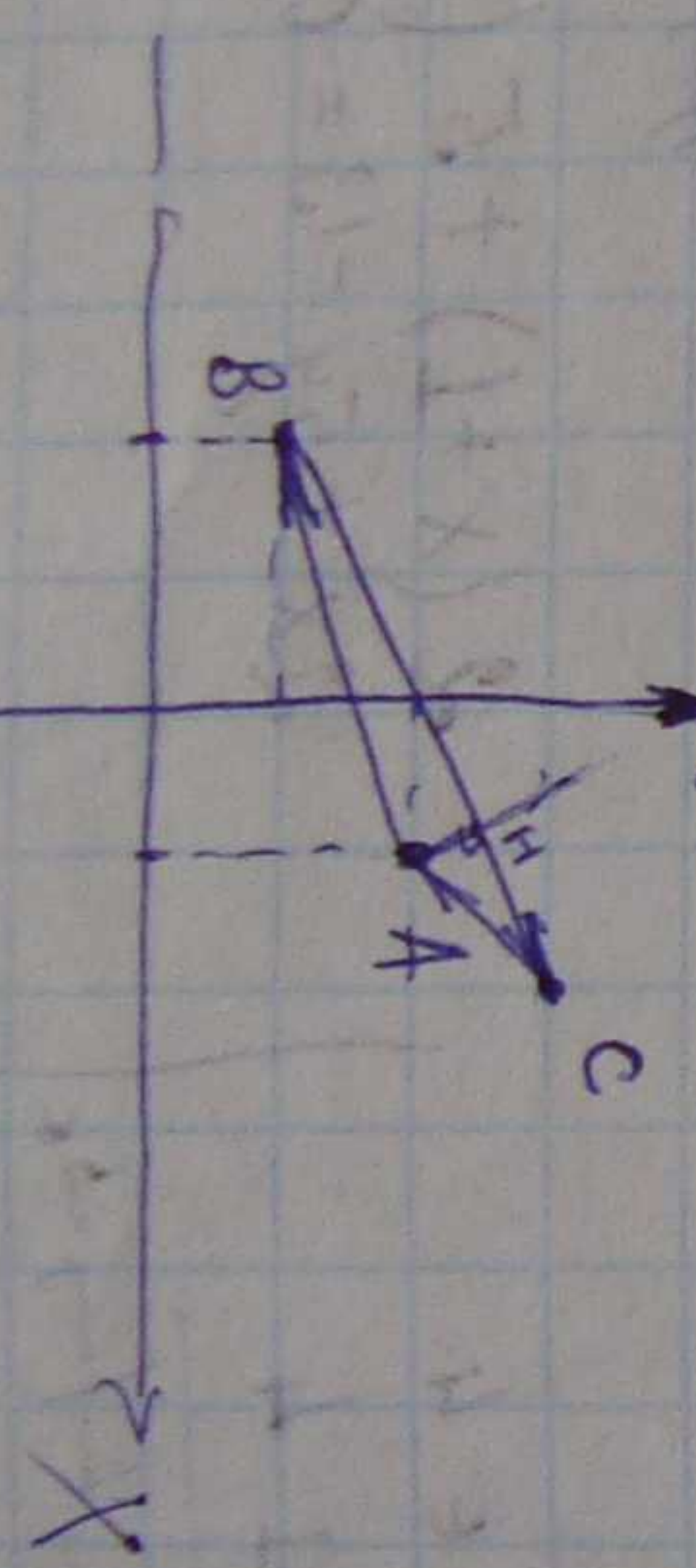
$2x+y-3=0$
 $2(x-1)+y-1=0 \perp \vec{n} \{2;1\} \Rightarrow \vec{n} \parallel L$
 $\frac{x+3}{2} = \frac{y-1}{1} \Rightarrow x-2y+5=0$

134. $3x+y-6=0 \parallel L$
 $M(-1;1) \in L$
Problem 4: mgl. Lufwegsmasse

$3x+y-6=0$
 $3(x-2)+y=0 \perp \vec{n} \{3;1\} \Rightarrow \vec{n} \perp L$

$3(x+1)+y-1=0$
 $3x+y+2=0$

135. $A(1;2), B(-2;1)$
 $C(2;3)$
 $\alpha-2, \beta-2, \gamma-2-?$



$\overline{AC} \{1;1\}, \overline{AB} \{-3;-1\}$
 $\overline{BC} \{-4;-2\}$
 $\overline{CA} \{-1;-1\}, \overline{AB} \{-3;-1\}$

$\Rightarrow |\overline{CA}| = \sqrt{2}$
 $|\overline{BC}| = \sqrt{20}$
 $|\overline{AC}| = \sqrt{2}$
 $\Rightarrow T_2: B \text{ u } C \text{ f\"ur } \delta \text{ perf. w\"ahrend } mgl. \text{ f\"ur } C \text{ ist inf.}$

$\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+...}}$
 $\sin \beta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+...}}$

136. $A(2;2), B(3;1)$
 $C(5;-1)$
 $\frac{x+5}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2}$
 $x+5 = -2y+2$
 $x+2y+3=0$

137. $M(1;2)$
 $2x-x-21$
 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-2}{-1}$
 $x-1 = -y+2$
 $x+y-3=0$

138. $3x+y-5=0$
 $6x+2y-10=0$
 $q-?$

139. $x+y-5=0$
 $7x-y-11=0$
 $4, -?$
 $4, -?$

136. $A(2;2), B(3;1)$ $\frac{x+2}{4} = \frac{y-1}{2}$ (4) $\Rightarrow x-2y+4=0$

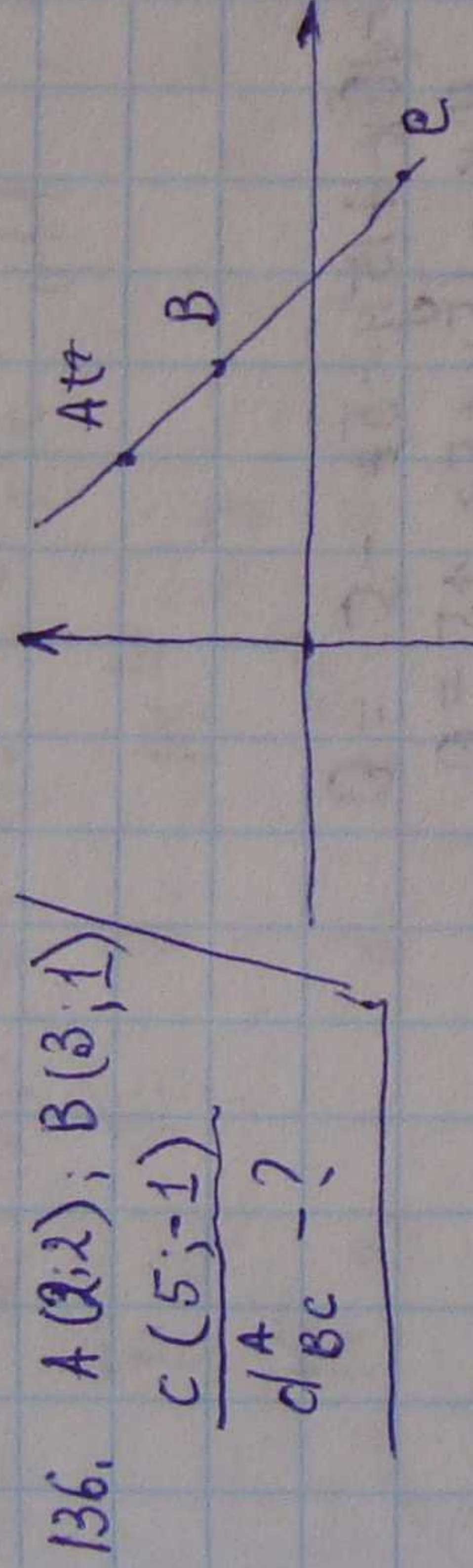
$d_{BC}^A = \frac{|1-4+4|}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$; ΔAHC right $\sin \delta = \frac{AH}{AC} = \frac{d}{\sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$ $\delta = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$

ΔBHA right $\sin \beta = \frac{AH}{AB} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$, $\beta = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

$\sin \alpha = \sin(\pi - \delta - \beta) \neq \sin \delta \cdot \sin \beta$ $\Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$ $\sin \alpha = \frac{BC \cdot \sin \delta}{AB} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{10} \cdot \sqrt{10}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$; $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$

Then: $d = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5}$, $\beta = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$
 $\gamma = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{10}}{10}$



$d_{BC}^A = \frac{|2+2-4|}{\sqrt{2}} = 0 \Rightarrow A, B, C$ are collinear

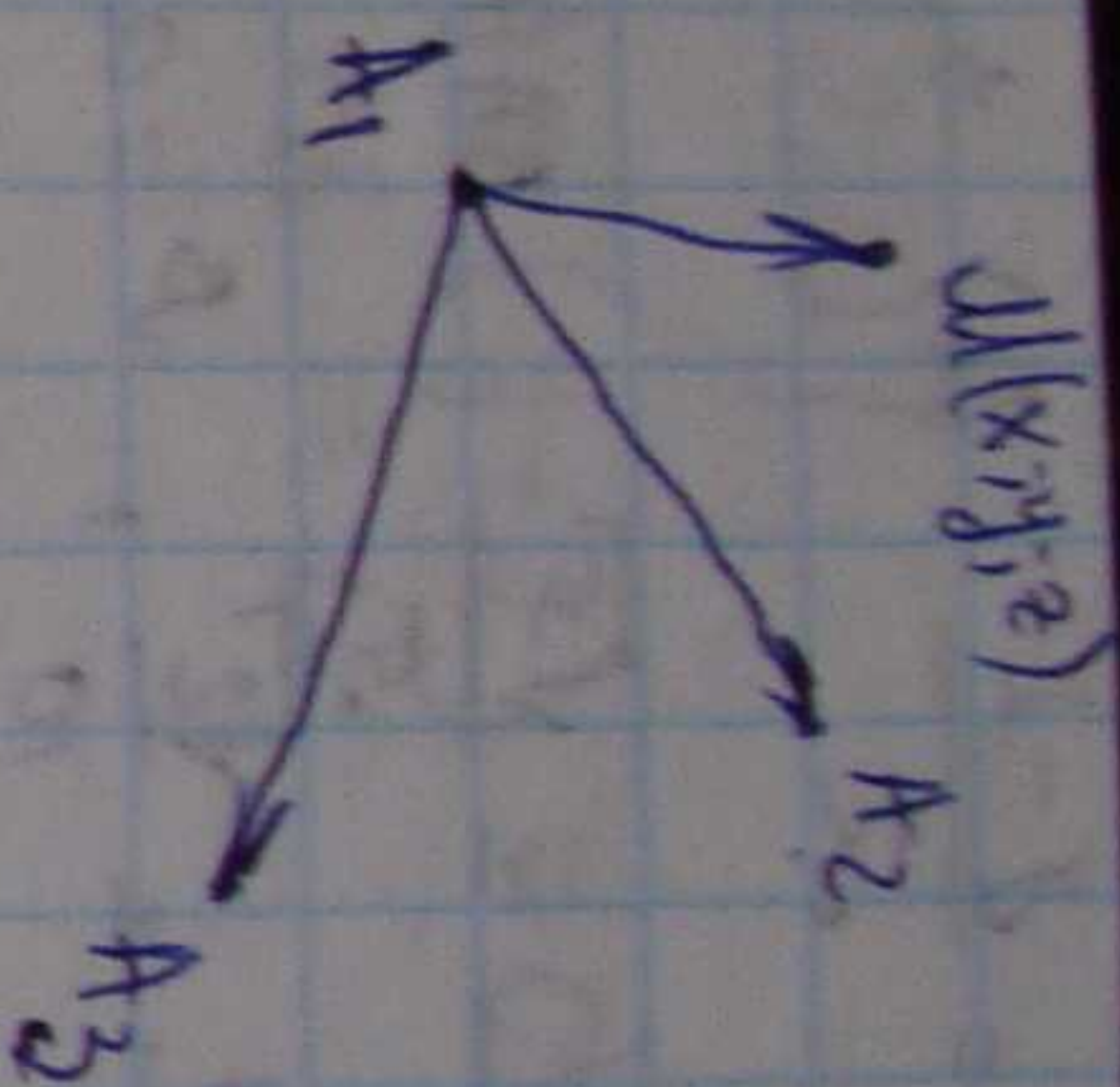
137. $M(1;2)$
 $20x - 21y - 58 = 0$
 $d_{\frac{M}{4}}^M = ?$
 $d = \frac{|20 - 42 - 58|}{\sqrt{400 + 441}} = \frac{80}{29}$; $\eta = \frac{80}{29}$

138. $3x + y - 3\sqrt{10} = 0$ (1)
 $6x + 2y + 5\sqrt{10} = 0$ (2)
 $d = ?$
 $M(0; 3\sqrt{10})$
 $d = \frac{|6\sqrt{10} + 5\sqrt{10}|}{\sqrt{40}} = \frac{11\sqrt{10}}{2\sqrt{10}} = 5.5$; $\eta = 5.5$

139. $x + y - 5 = 0$
 $7x - y - 19 = 0$
 $L_1: -?$
 $L_2: -?$

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \text{I} & \text{II} \\ \hline \lambda_1, \lambda_2 & 5 \\ \hline 0, -20 & 0, -20 \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_1 (1; 3; 6) \\ A_2 (2; 2; 1) \\ A_3 (-1; 0; 1) \\ A_4 (-4; 6; -3) \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A_1 A_2 A_3 \\ A_4 h k n \cdot h p p \\ A_4 - h g \quad // \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{l} A_1 M \{ (x-1); (y-3); (z-6) \} \\ A_1 A_2 \{ 1, -1, -5 \} \\ A_1 A_3 \{ -2, -3, -5 \} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} x-1 & y-3 & z-6 \\ 1 & -1 & -5 \\ -2 & -3 & -5 \end{vmatrix} = (x-1) \cdot 0$$

$$-10(x-1) + 15(y-3) - 5(z-6) = 0 \Rightarrow -10x + 15y - 5z - 5 = 0$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 10x - 15y + 5z + 5 = 0 \\ 2x - 3y + z + 1 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$d = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \frac{|-8 - 18 - 3 + 1|}{\sqrt{4 + 9 + 1}} = \frac{28}{\sqrt{14}} = 2\sqrt{14}$$

$$\vec{h} (2; -3; 1) \\ A_4 (-4; 6; -3)$$

$$2(x+4) - 3(y-6) + z+3 = 0$$

$$2x - 3y + z + 29 = 0$$

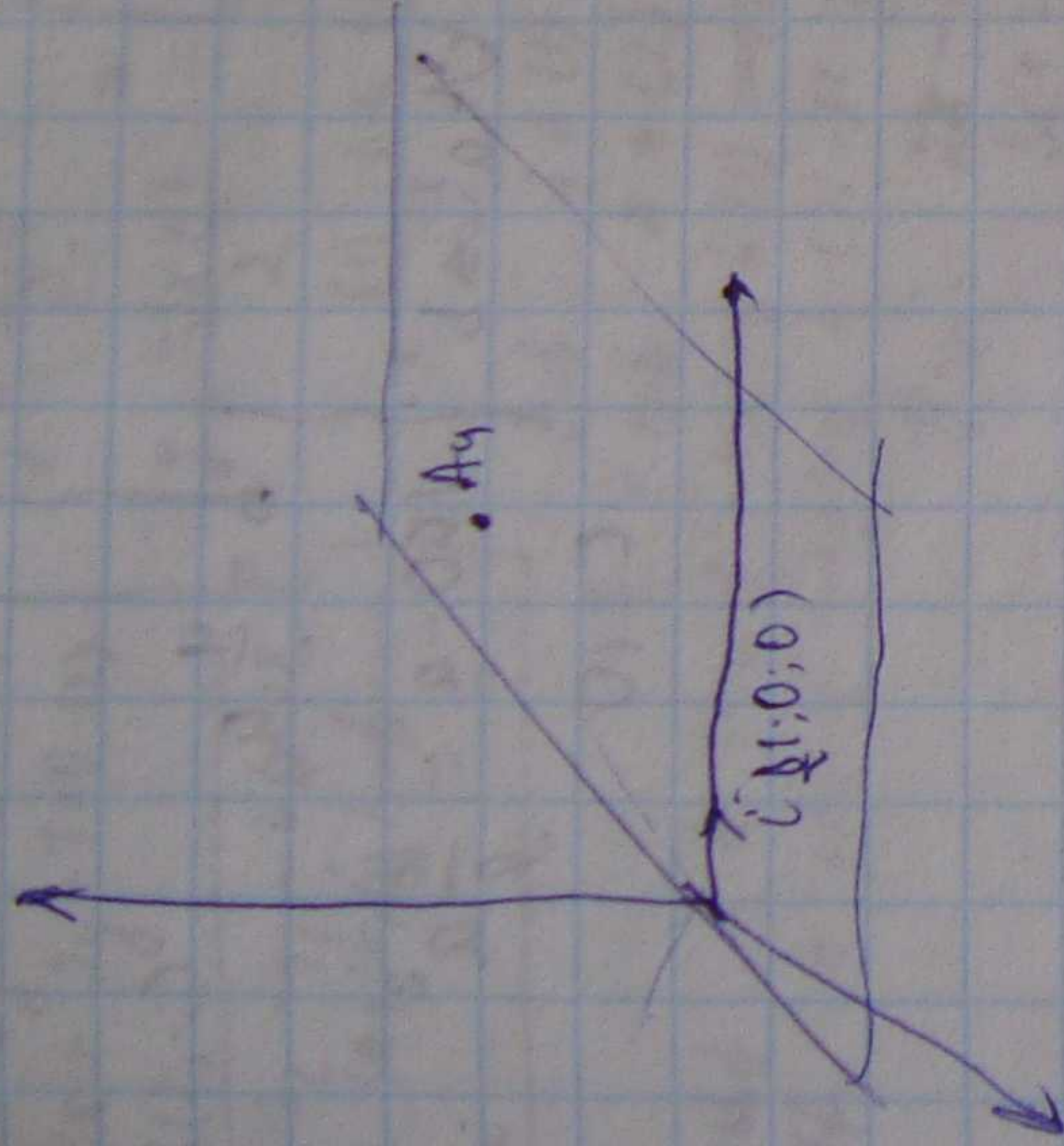
$$2x - 3y + z = -1$$

$$\frac{x}{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{y}{\frac{1}{3}} + \frac{z}{-1} = 1$$

$$\vec{n} \{ 2; -3; 1 \} \\ \vec{s} \{ 1; -1; -5 \}$$

$$\frac{x+4}{2} = \frac{y-6}{-3} = \frac{z+3}{1}$$

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{|2 + 3 - 5|}{\sqrt{4 + 9 + 1} \sqrt{1 + 1 + 25}} \approx 0 \Rightarrow \varphi = 0$$



$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0$$

$$-4A + 6B - 3C = 0$$

$$A = 0$$

$$C = 2B$$

$$A \quad By + 2Bz = 0$$

$$y + 2z = 0$$

2, 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 3 - points

2 planes (2, 4, 5, 3 - 4, 5)

II op, d. 14¹⁵ - 4

IV op, d. 16²⁰ (1 - 17 has 7, 16, 17)

3, 13, $\{1, 3, 13\}$
 $R = \{1, 3, 13\}$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 20 = 0$$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 + y^2 + 4y + 4 - 4 - 20 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 - 25 = 0$$

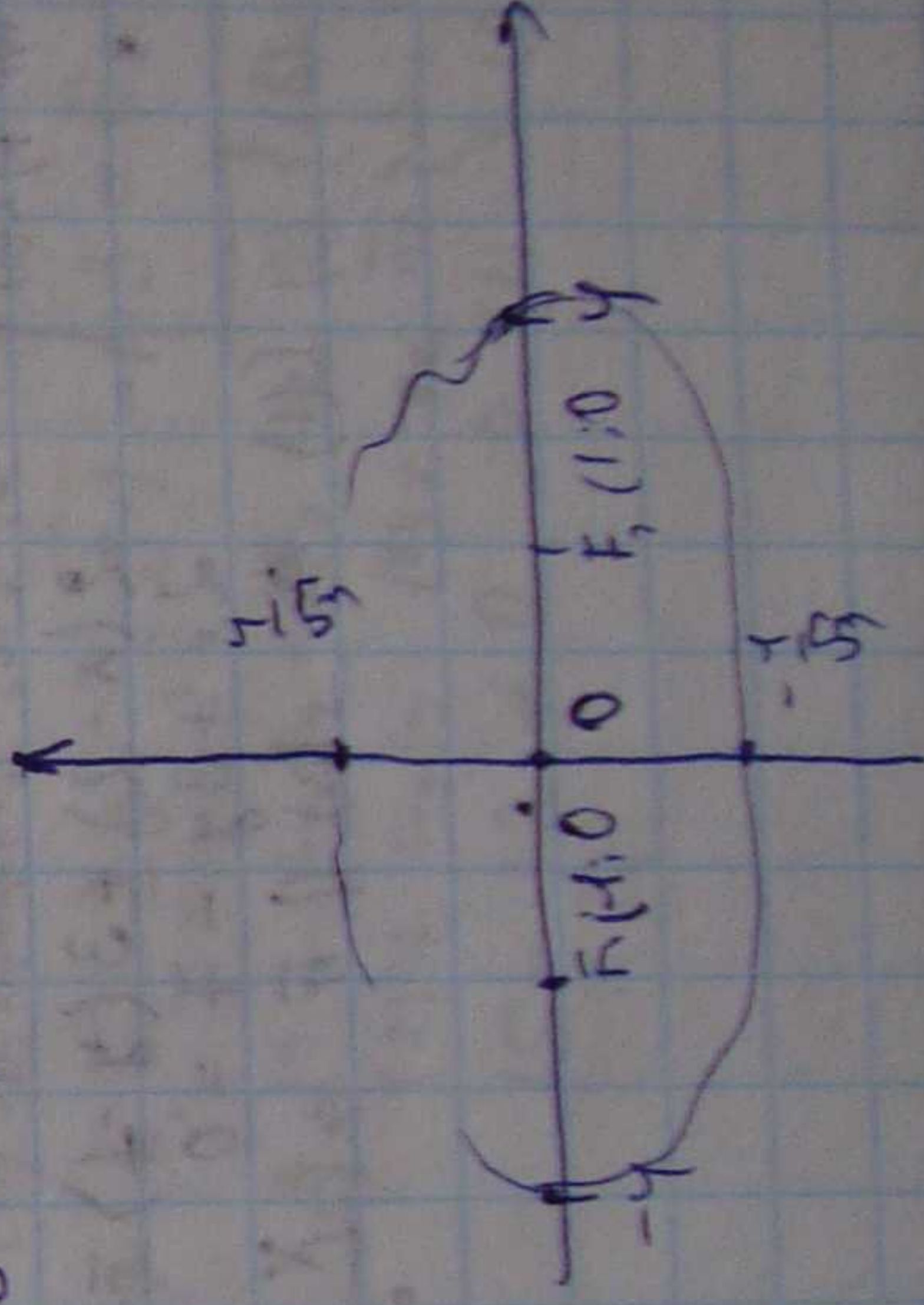
$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 25$$

$$R = 5$$

$$3, 13, \quad \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$a = 4, \quad \mu(2, -2)$$

$$c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 16 - \frac{16}{3} = \frac{32}{3}$$



$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 20 = 0$$

$$3x^2 + 4y^2 - 6x - 4y - 20 = 0$$

$$4x^2 - 6y^2 - 4x - 4y - 20 = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 4y - 20 = 0$$

3.18.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

$$y = \pm \frac{b}{a} x$$

$$a^2 + \frac{16}{9} a^2 - 100 = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{b}{a} = \frac{1}{3} \\ c = 10 \\ c^2 - a^2 = b^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} b = \frac{24}{3} = 8 \\ a = 6 \\ c = 10 \end{cases}$$

$$c^2 a^2 \pm b^2 \begin{cases} b = \frac{1}{3} a \\ 100 - a^2 = \frac{16}{9} a^2 \\ c < 10 \end{cases}$$

1) Nullstelle wachsende Werte

$$3.1. \quad 3x - 4y - 12 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Ansatz: Symmetrische und -2
vermutlich 180°, aber hier sind
Symmetrie in Symmetrie

$$-3.2. \quad (u) \quad 2x + 3y - 6 = 0$$

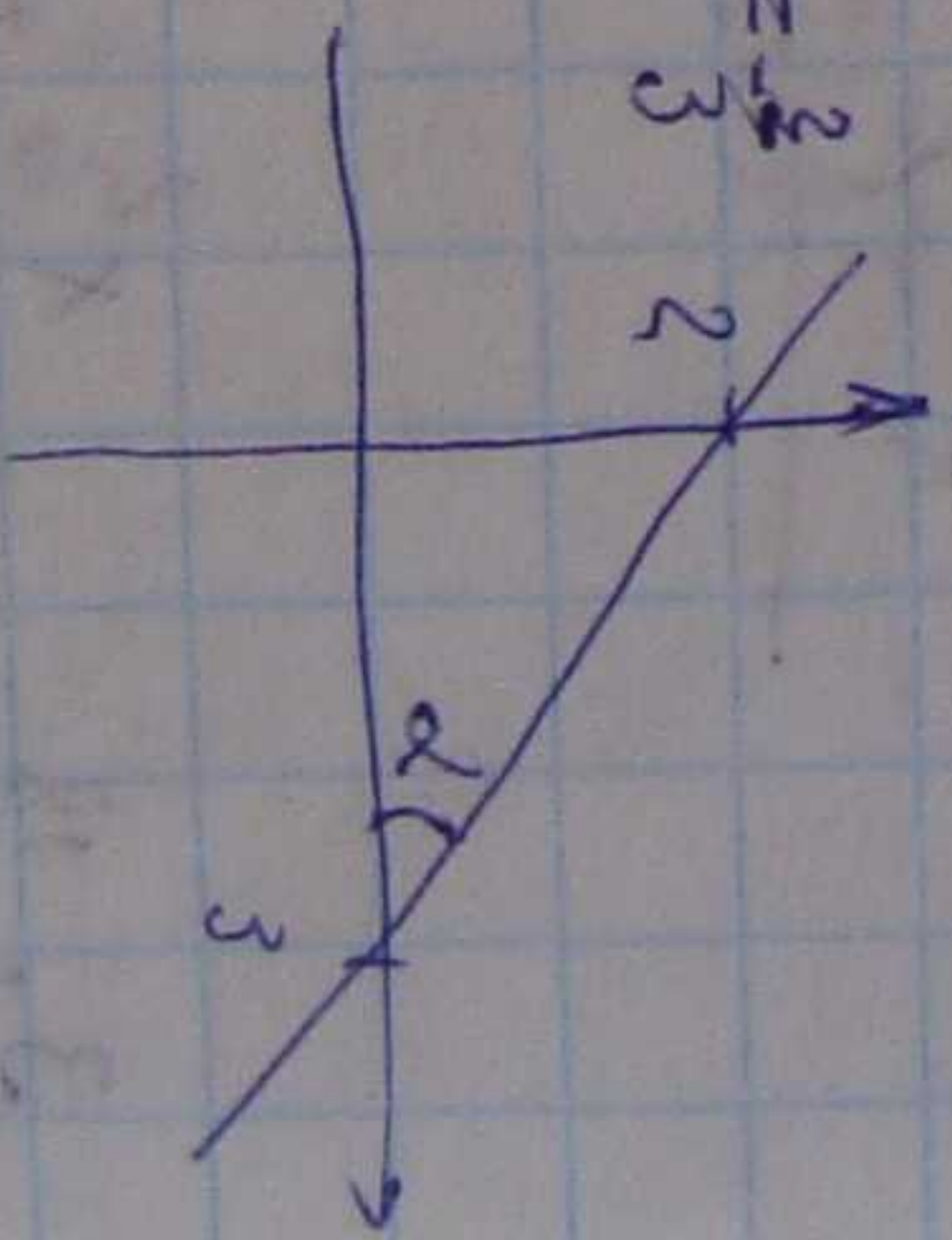
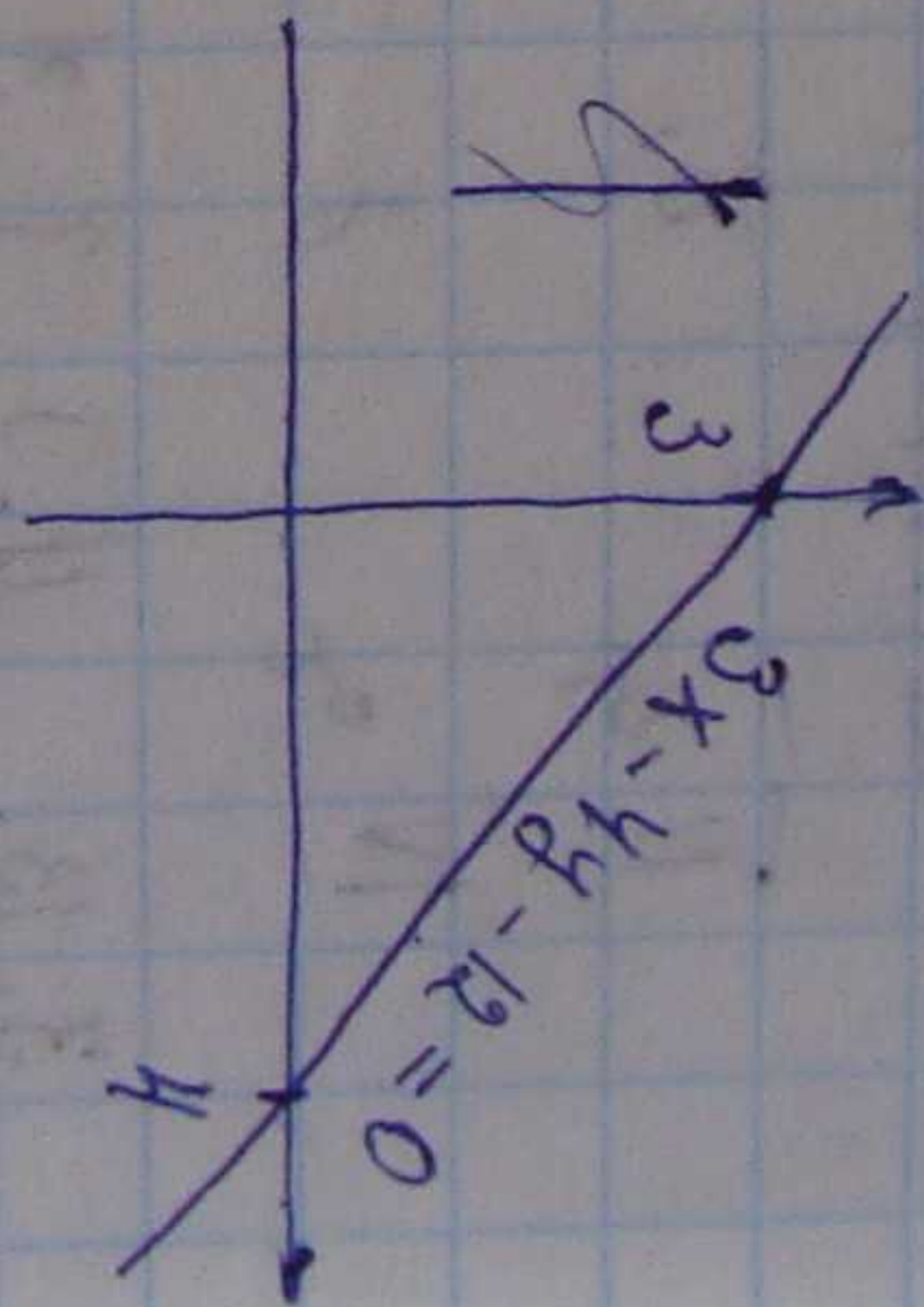
symmetrisch K-2, k
0x-1y Symmetrie & hier ist es

$$-3.3. \quad y - 3 = 0 \quad y = 3$$

$$k = 0, b = 0$$

$$\frac{x}{3} + \frac{y}{2} = 1$$

$$k = \tan(\pi - \alpha) = -\tan \alpha = -\frac{2}{3}, b = 3$$



$$3.3. \quad M_0(2,1)$$

$$2x + 3y - 4 = 0 \quad (1)$$

Ansatz: M0 Symmetrie
symmetrisch (1) + 2 u) // (2), p) L(3)

$$p) \quad f(x) \quad (1) \perp (3) \quad (3) \perp (1)$$

$$(1) - 1 \text{ Symmetrie } \bar{n} \{2, 3\}$$

$$(1) \parallel (2) \Rightarrow \bar{n} = c \text{ auch } (2) \text{ nicht}$$

$$2(x-2) + 3(y-1) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$2x + 3y - 7 = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{x-2}{2} = \frac{y-1}{3}, \quad 3x-6 = 2y-2, \quad 3x-2y-4=0$$

3.5. A(2,1)

$$c(3)$$

Ansatz: Symmetrie
Symmetrie

3.6. A(1)

$$c(1)$$

$$c(1)$$

$$x+1$$

$$2$$

$$k_1 =$$

3.7.

Ansatz: Symmetrie
Symmetrie

3.4.
$$\begin{cases} 2x-3y+5=0 & (1) \\ 3x+2y-7=0 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$y = \frac{-3x+7}{2}$$

$$4x+10 = -9x+21$$

$$13x = 11$$

$$x = \frac{11}{13}$$

$$y = \frac{22+5}{13} = \frac{27}{13}$$

$$\frac{16}{9}a^2$$

3.5. $A(2;1), B(-1;-1)$

$C(3;2)$

$A(2;-3)$

$3x-4y-12=0$

$4x-3y-11=0$

$5x-2y+3=0$

$3x+2y-7=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

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$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$3x+2y=0$

$2x-3y-13=0$

$$3.8. \quad 3x - y - 12 = 0$$

$$x=0, y=0$$

Graphs of lines intersect at $P(-c)$

$$3x - y = 12, \quad \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$$

$$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot 3 = 6; \quad T_1: 6$$

$$3.9. \quad A(1, -5), B(2, 3)$$

$$C(-1, -1)$$

$$d_{BC} = ?$$

~~BC~~

$$d_{BC} = \frac{|x-2|}{\sqrt{1+4}} = \frac{|-3|}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$-4x + 8 = -3y + 9, \quad 4x - 3y + 1 = 0$$

$$d = \frac{|4+15+1|}{\sqrt{16+9}} = \frac{20}{5} = 4; \quad T_1: 4$$

$$3.10. \quad 3x - y - 10 = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$6x - 8y + 5 = 0 \quad (2)$$

Graphs of lines intersect at $P(10/3, 0)$

$$K(10/3, 0) \in (1); \quad d = \frac{|120+5|}{10} = \frac{125}{10} = 12.5; \quad T_1: 12.5$$

$$3.11. \quad \text{Mittelpunkt}$$

$$C(-6, 8) \quad (\text{Mittelpunkt})$$

$$R = 7$$

3.12. Mittelpunkt

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2$$

$$(x+6)^2 + (y-8)^2 = 49$$

$$3.12. \quad \text{Mittelpunkt}$$

$$C(-6, 8) \quad (\text{Mittelpunkt})$$

$$M(0, 0) \quad (\text{Mittelpunkt})$$

3.13. Mittelpunkt

$$CM = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} = 10, \quad (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2$$

$$(x+6)^2 + (y-8)^2 = 10$$

$$-3.13. \quad x^2 + y^2 - 2x + 4y - 20 = 0$$

Graphs of lines intersect at $P(1, -2)$

$$x^2 - 2x + 1 - 1 + y^2 + 4y + 2 - 2 - 20 = 0$$

$$(x-1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 23$$

$$C(1, -2), \quad R = \sqrt{23}$$

$$T_1: (1, -2), \quad R = \sqrt{23}$$

$$\begin{cases} a=5 \\ c=4 \\ b=2 \end{cases}$$



Graphs of lines intersect at $P(1, -2)$

$$3.15. \quad \text{Mittelpunkt}$$

$$M(2, -2) \in (1)$$

$$T_1: 4 = 2$$

$$3.16. \quad \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{10} = 1 \quad (1)$$

$$F_1, F_2, \text{ Mittelpunkt} = c$$

$$3.17. \quad \text{Mittelpunkt}$$

$$a=8$$

$$b=\frac{5}{2}$$

$$F_1, F_2, \text{ Mittelpunkt} = c$$

$$3.18. \quad \text{Mittelpunkt}$$

$$d=20$$

$$F_1, F_2, \text{ Mittelpunkt} = c$$

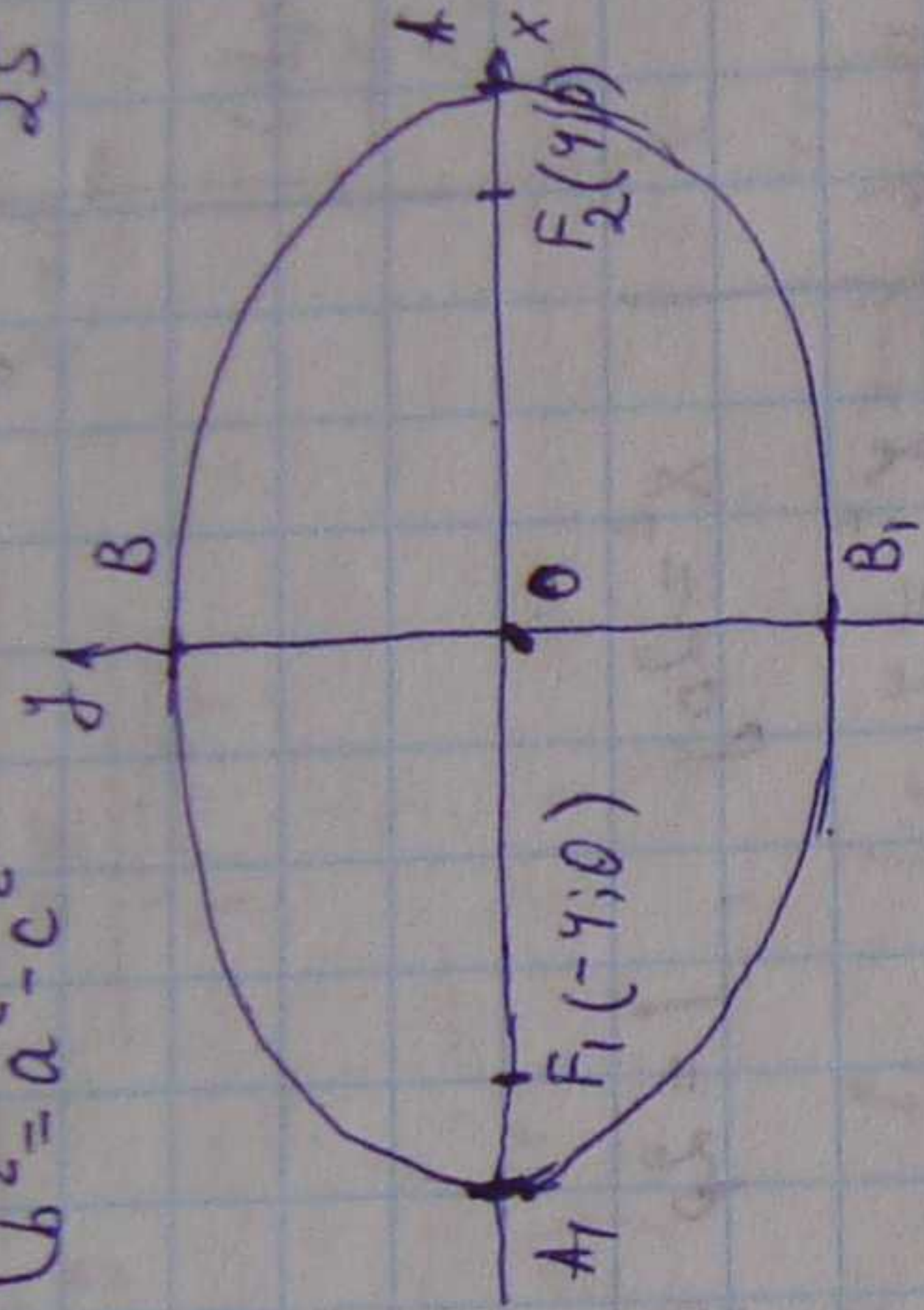
3.14. Wapad 5 shary

$$2a = 10$$

$$2c = 8$$

zamyatly shlyat kraynyye
myagkye shlyat myagkye

$$\begin{cases} a = 5 \\ c = 4 \\ b^2 = a^2 - c^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow b = 3, \quad \frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$$



3.15. Wapad 1 shlyat
 $b = 4$

$$\frac{M(2; -2) \in \text{shlyat}}{\text{shlyat} = 2 - ?}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad \frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{4}{16} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{\frac{16}{3}} + \frac{y^2}{16} = 1$$

3.16. $\frac{x^2}{25} + \frac{y^2}{10} = 1$ (1)

$$\text{zamyatly } F_1 B_1 \text{ myagkye} = -c$$

$$(1) \Rightarrow a = 5, b = \sqrt{10} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{15}$$

$$F_1(-\sqrt{15}; 0), \quad B_1(0; \sqrt{10})$$

$$\sqrt{10}x + 5\sqrt{6}y + \sqrt{15} = 0$$

3.17. Wapad 8 shlyat

$$a = 8$$

$$e = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\text{zamyatly} = -e$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} e &= \frac{c}{a} = \frac{5}{4} \Rightarrow c = 10 \\ a &= 8 \end{aligned} \right. \Rightarrow b^2 = c^2 - a^2 = 36$$

$$\frac{x^2}{64} - \frac{y^2}{36} = 1$$

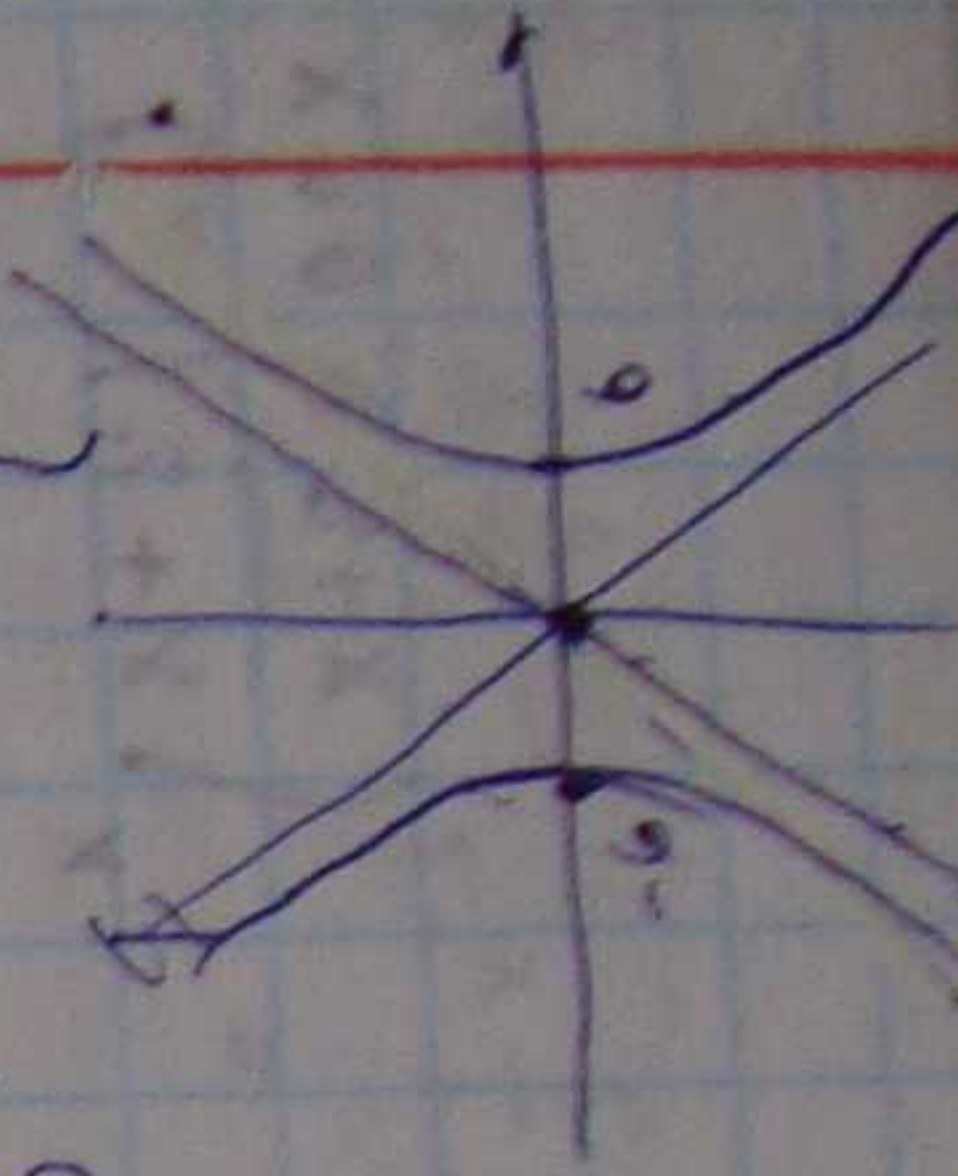
3.18. Wapad 4 shlyat

$$y = \pm \frac{4}{3}x \text{ (myagkye } = -c)$$

$$2c = 20$$

$$\text{zamyatly} = -c \text{ myagkye}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{b}{a} = \frac{4}{3} \\ c^2 - a^2 = b^2 \\ c = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} b = \frac{4}{3}a \\ 100 - a^2 = \frac{16}{9}a^2 \\ c = 10 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = 6 \\ b = 8 \\ c = 10 \end{cases}$$



$$\frac{x^2}{36} - \frac{y^2}{64} = 1$$

$$\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8-3}{-4}$$

$$\pi \cdot 4$$

$$\frac{+5}{10} = \frac{25}{10} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\pi \cdot 2.5$$

$$R = 10, (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = R^2$$

$$2-2-20=0$$

$$= 23$$

$$\sqrt{23}$$

$$(1-2), R = \sqrt{13}$$

- 3.13.

$M_2(0,0)$
 $M_2(1,1)$
 $M_2(-1,1)$
 $M_2(1,-1)$
 $M_2(-1,-1)$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} = \infty$

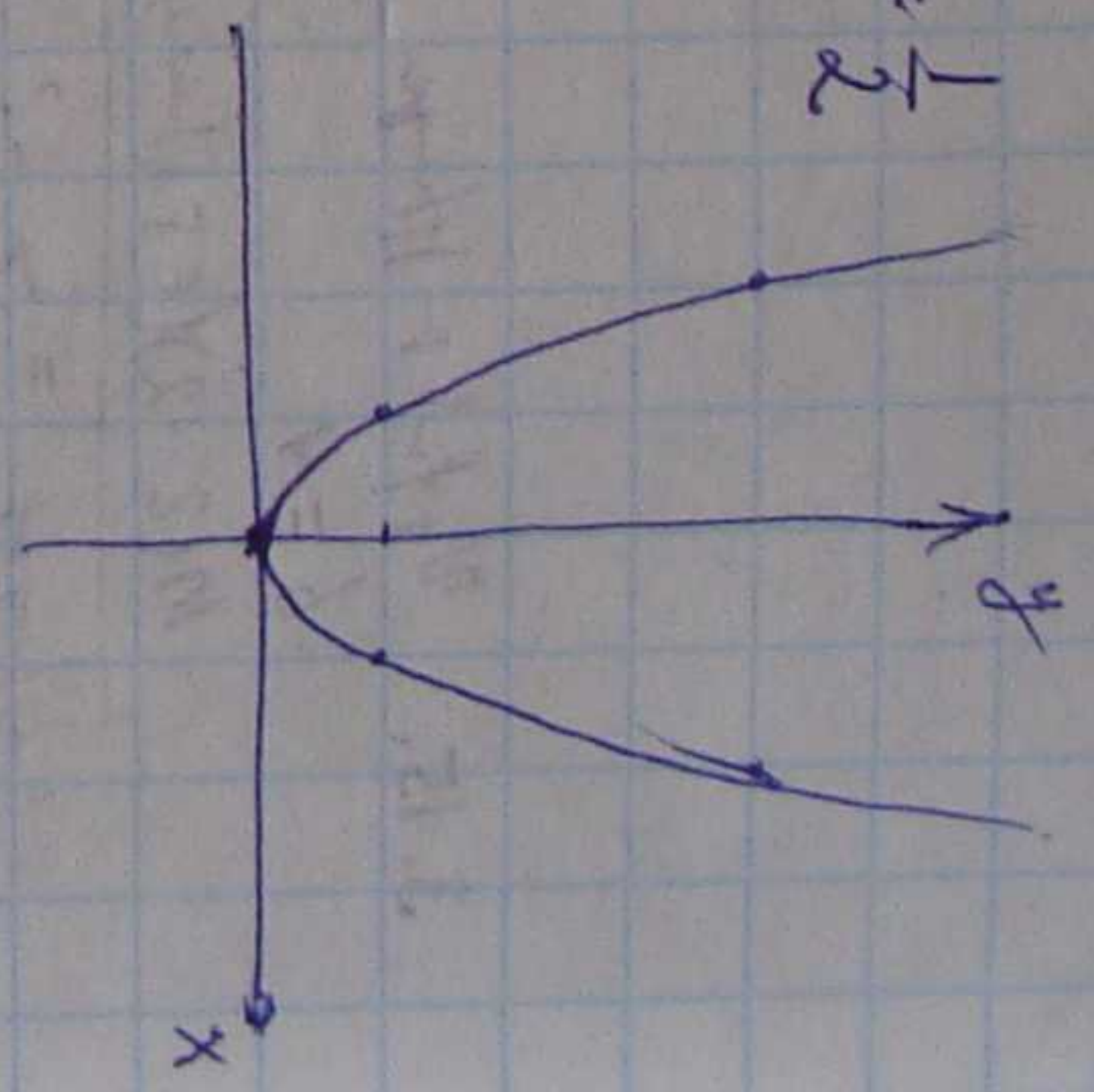
$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} = \infty$

$M_2(0,0)$
 $M_2(1,1)$
 $M_2(-1,1)$
 $M_2(1,-1)$
 $M_2(-1,-1)$

$y^2 = 2px$

$x^2 = 2py$, $p = 2$, $p = \frac{1}{2}$

$x^2 = y$



$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+2+3+\dots+n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1+n}{2} \cdot n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 5}{x^2 - 25} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{(x-5)(x-1)}{(x-5)(x+5)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 5} \frac{x-1}{x+5} = \frac{4}{10} = 0.4$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\frac{x}{2})^2}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan 2x}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x}{3x} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2+x}{3+x} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^x = 1$

$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin u}{u} = 1$
 $\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan u}{u} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arctan x}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+3} \right)^{x+2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x+3} \right)^{x+2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x+2}{x+3} = 1$

$y = x^2 + 3x$

$y = x + \Delta x$

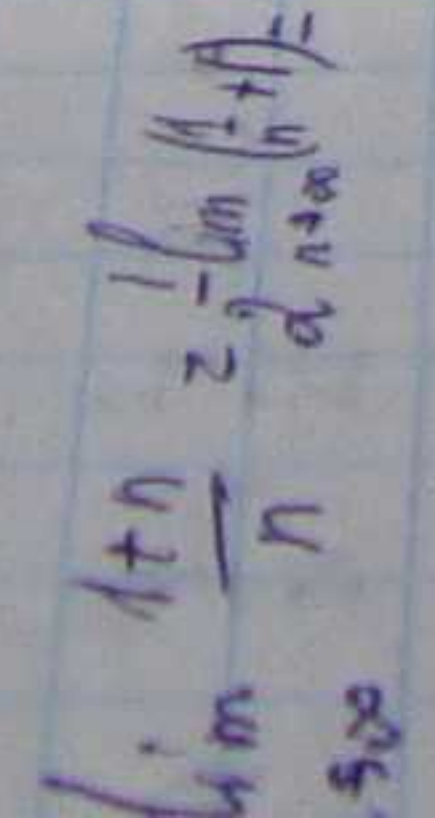
$y = x + \Delta y$

$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{y - y_0}{x - x_0}$

$y' = 2x + 3$

$y' = 1$

$y' = \frac{1}{3x^2}$



$$\sin x \sim x$$

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin v}{v} = 1 \quad \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan v}{v} = 1 \quad \lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin v}{v} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1 + 4x^2} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\sqrt{1-9x^2}}{3(1+4x^2)} \approx \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x = e$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} (1 + \alpha)^\alpha = e$$

$$7 \quad \text{B4.} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+3} \right)^{x+2} =$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1}{x+3} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x-1-x-3}{x+3} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-4}{x+3} \right) =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{-4}{x+3} \right)^{\frac{x+3}{-4}}$$

19; 44; 61, 85, 45, 47, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110
 128 mfe

106. m) $y = x^2 + 3x - 1$ $y'(1) = ?$

- 1) $x + \Delta x$
- 2) $y + \Delta y = (x + \Delta x)^2 + 3(x + \Delta x) - 1$
- 3) $\Delta y = \cancel{x^2} + 2x\Delta x + \cancel{(\Delta x)^2} + 3\cancel{x} + 3\Delta x - \cancel{1} - \cancel{x^2} - \cancel{3x} - \cancel{1} = (\Delta x)^2 + 2x\Delta x + 3\Delta x$
- 3) $\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \Delta x + 2x + 3$

4) $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (\Delta x + 2x + 3) = 2x + 3$

$$y' = 2x + 3$$

$$f(x) = \sqrt[3]{x} + \sqrt[3]{2} - \sqrt[4]{x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt[4]{x^3}}$$

$$108. \text{ w) } y = x \cos x \\ y' = \cos x - x \sin x$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \arccos x \\ y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \arccos x - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

Wichtig! wachsende
haufige

$$12. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1, \quad 13. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2-3n+1}{5-2n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1-\frac{3}{n}+\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{5}{n^2}-2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$14. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+2}{n} \cdot \frac{n+3}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{n} \right) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{2}{n} \right) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1+\frac{3}{n} \right) =$$

$$= 1$$

$$15. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n^3} - \sqrt{n}}{2n \cdot \sqrt{n} + 5\sqrt[3]{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^{\frac{3}{2}} - n^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2n^{\frac{3}{2}} + 5n^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{n}}{2 + \frac{5}{n^{\frac{5}{6}}}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$16. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+(-1)^n}{n-(-1)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{n}}{1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{n}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot 2^n + 3^n}{2^n \cdot 3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{3^n}{2^n}}{2^n} = 0$$

$$19. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2 \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{2^n})}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^n} \right) = 1$$

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x^2-1}{x^2+3x+2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{x-1}{x+2} = -2$$

$$15. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2-1}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{(x-1)(x+1)}{\sqrt{x}-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} ((x+1)(x+1)) = 4$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{x} \sin x + \frac{x}{\cos x} \\ y' = \frac{1}{5} x^{-\frac{4}{5}} \sin x + \sqrt[3]{x} \cos x + \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$+ \frac{\cos x + x \sin x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

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$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$61. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\lg mx}{\lg nx} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{mx \cdot \frac{\lg mx}{mx}}{nx \cdot \frac{\lg nx}{nx}} = \frac{m}{n}$$

$$85. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x^2+1}{x^2-1} \right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2+1-x^2+1}{x^2-1} \right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x+1} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x^2-1} \cdot (x+1)} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(x+1)}{x^2-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x-1}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)^{x+1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{x^2-1} \right)^{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+1}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x+1}}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(x+1)}{x^2-1}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{x-1}} = e^0 = 1$$

$$47. \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{x\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x}-1)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$106. \text{w)} y = x^2 + 3x - 1; \quad y'(1) = ?$$

$$x + \Delta x, \quad y + \Delta y = (x + \Delta x)^2 + 3(x + \Delta x) - 1$$

$$\Delta y = x^2 + 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 + 3x + 3\Delta x - 1 - x^2 - 3x + 1 = 2x\Delta x + (\Delta x)^2 + 3\Delta x$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 2x + \Delta x + 3, \quad \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (2x + \Delta x + 3) = 2x + 3, \quad y'(1) = 5$$

$$A) y = \frac{1}{x}; \quad y'(-1) = ?$$

$$x + \Delta x, \quad y + \Delta y = \frac{1}{x + \Delta x}, \quad \Delta y = \frac{1}{x + \Delta x} - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{-\Delta x}{x(x + \Delta x)}, \quad \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = -\frac{1}{x(x + \Delta x)}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x(x + \Delta x)} = \frac{1}{x^2}, \quad y'(-1) = -1$$

$$9) y = 2x^3 - 2x + 3, \quad y'(0) = ?$$

$$x + \Delta x, \quad y + \Delta y = 2(x + \Delta x)^3 - 2(x + \Delta x) + 3 = 2(x^3 + 3x^2\Delta x + 3x(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta x)^3) - 2x - 2\Delta x + 3 =$$

$$= 2x^3 + 6x^2\Delta x + 6x(\Delta x)^2 + 2(\Delta x)^3 - 2x - 2\Delta x + 3$$

$$\Delta y = 2x^3 + 6x^2\Delta x + 6x(\Delta x)^2 + 2(\Delta x)^3 - 2x - 2\Delta x + 3 - 2x^3 - 2x + 3 = 6x^2\Delta x + 6x(\Delta x)^2 + 2(\Delta x)^3 - 2\Delta x$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = 6x^2 + 6x\Delta x + 2(\Delta x)^2 - 2$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} (6x^2 + 6x\Delta x + 2(\Delta x)^2 - 2) = 6x^2 - 2, \quad y'(0) = -2$$

$$a) y = e^{3x}; y'(0) = ?$$

$$x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y = e^{3x + 3\Delta x} - e^{3x} = e^{3x} (e^{3\Delta x} - 1), \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{e^{3x} (e^{3\Delta x} - 1)}{\Delta x}$$

$$y' = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3x} (e^{3\Delta x} - 1)}{\Delta x} = 3e^{3x} \left(\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{3\Delta x} - 1}{3\Delta x} \right) = 3e^{3x}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^h - 1}{h} = \ln a = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x - 1}{x} = 1$$

$$b) y = \sin(3x+1)$$

$$x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y = \sin(3x + 3\Delta x + 1)$$

$$\Delta y = \sin(3x + 3\Delta x + 1) - \sin(3x + 1) = 2 \cos\left(\frac{6x + 3\Delta x + 2}{2}\right) \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2}$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2} \cdot \cos\left(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\Delta x} = \frac{3 \sin \frac{3\Delta x}{2} \cdot \cos\left(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2}\right)}{\frac{3\Delta x}{2}}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \cos\left(3x + 1 + \frac{3\Delta x}{2}\right) = \cos(3x + 1)$$

$$y) y = \cos(ax+b)$$

$$x + \Delta x, y + \Delta y = \cos(ax + a\Delta x + b)$$

$$\Delta y = \cos(ax + a\Delta x + b) - \cos(ax + b) = -2 \sin\left(ax + b + \frac{a\Delta x}{2}\right) \sin \frac{a\Delta x}{2}$$

$$-2 \sin\left(ax + b + \frac{a\Delta x}{2}\right) \sin \frac{a\Delta x}{2}$$

$$y = x^4 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y' = 4x^3 - x^2$$

$$y = \sqrt{x} \left(x^3 - \sqrt{x} \right)$$

$$f(x) = 3x - 2$$

$$f(-1), f'(-1)$$

$$f(-1) = -7$$

$$y = (x^2 + 3x^4 + x^6)$$

$$y' = (2x + 12x^3 + 6x^5)$$

$$-\ln a = 1$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-a \sin(ax+b + \frac{a\Delta x}{2}) \sin \frac{a\Delta x}{2}}{\frac{a\Delta x}{2}}$$

$$= -a \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \sin(ax+b + \frac{a\Delta x}{2}) = -a \sin(ax+b)$$

$$10x, \text{ u)} y = x^4 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 0.3x + 5$$

$$y' = 4x^3 - x^2 + 0.3$$

$$g) y = \frac{x}{n} + \frac{n}{x} + \frac{x^2}{n^2} - \frac{n^2}{x^2} + \frac{k^2}{n^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{n}{x^2} + \frac{2x}{n^2} + \frac{2n^2}{x^3}$$

$$h) y = \sqrt{x} (x^3 - \sqrt{x} + 1)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (x^3 - \sqrt{x} + 1) + \sqrt{x} (3x^2 - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}) = \frac{x^2\sqrt{x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x} + 3x^2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$= 3.5x^2\sqrt{x} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2x} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$b) f(x) = 3x - 2\sqrt{x} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} f'(x) = 3 - \frac{2}{2\sqrt{x}} = 3 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$f(1) = ?, f'(1) = ?$$

$$f(1) = 1, f'(1) = 2, f(4) = 8, f'(4) = 2.5$$

$$f(4) = ?, f'(4) = ?$$

$$v) f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 5x + 1}{x^3}$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{(2x-5)x^3 - 3x^2(x^2-5x+1)}{x^6} = \frac{x^2(2x^2-5x+3)}{x^6}$$

$$f(-1), f'(-1), f(2), f'(2) = ?$$

$$= \frac{-x^2 + 10x - 3}{x^4}$$

$$f(-1) = -7, f'(-1) = -14, f(2) = -\frac{5}{8}, f'(2) = \frac{13}{16}$$

$$5) y = (x^2 - 3x + 3)(x^3 + x - \sqrt{x})$$

$$y' = (2x-3)(x^3+x-\sqrt{x}) + (x^2-3x+3)(3x^2+1) = 2x^4 + 2x^2 - 2\sqrt{x} - 3x^2 - 3x + 3\sqrt{x} + 3x^4 + x^2 - 9x^3 + 9x^2 - (2\sqrt{x}+6)x + 3\sqrt{x} + 3$$

$$c) y = (\sqrt{x}+1) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1 = \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1 \right) + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - \sqrt{x} + x^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \right) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{5}{2}} \right)$$

$$\frac{2x}{2}$$

$$111. y = \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^4 + (1-x)^{20}$$

$$y' = 4 \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2}\right) + 20(1-x)^{19} \cdot (-1) = -4 \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^3 \cdot \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} - 20(1-x)^{19}$$

$$115. y = 2^{4x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}$$

$$y' = 2^{4x} \cdot 4 \sqrt[3]{x^2+1} + 2^{4x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2x =$$

$$119. y = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos x}, y' = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos x} + e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x}} \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$123. y = \ln^2 x + \sqrt{\ln x}$$

$$y' = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$127. y = \ln(\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{1+x^2}) + \log_2(\log_3 2x)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{1+1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{\log_3 2x \cdot \ln 2} \cdot \frac{1}{2x \cdot \ln 3} \cdot 2$$

$$131. y = \frac{1}{3} \operatorname{tg}^3 x - \operatorname{tg} 5x + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x$$

$$y' = \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) - \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$135. y = (1+\sin^2 x)^4 + \operatorname{ctg} \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}$$

$$y' = 4(1+\sin^2 x)^3 \cdot 2 \sin x \cdot \cos x + \frac{1}{\sin^2 \sqrt[3]{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2x$$

$$143. y = \operatorname{arctg}^2 \frac{1}{x} + \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{1-x}{1+x}}$$

$$y' = 2 \operatorname{arctg} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1-x}{1+x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} \cdot \left(\frac{-1-x}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1+x}{(1+x)^2}\right)$$

$$= -2 \frac{1}{x^2} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{x} +$$

147. $y = 5e^{-4x^2} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x}$

$$y' = 5e^{-4x^2} \cdot (-8x) \arctan \sqrt{x} + 5e^{-4x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}^2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot x^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

151. $y = \cos \frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}} - \cos^2 \sqrt{x}$

$$y' = -\left(\sin \left(\frac{1-\sqrt{x}}{1+\sqrt{x}}\right) \cdot \frac{-\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}(1+\sqrt{x}) - (1-\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{(1+\sqrt{x})^2}\right) - 2\cos \sqrt{x} \cdot (-\sin \sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

155. $y = 3^{\sin ax} + \frac{\sin ax}{\cos^3 bx} = 3^{\sin ax} (\ln 3) \cdot (\cos ax) \cdot a + 3^{\sin ax} \cdot (\cos ax) \cdot a$

$$+ \frac{3^{\sin ax} \cdot (\cos ax) \cdot a \cdot \cos^3 bx - \sin ax \cdot 3 \cos^2 bx \cdot (-\sin bx) \cdot b}{\cos^6 bx}$$

168. $y = \sqrt[5]{4x-x^3} \cdot \ln(\arccos \sqrt{x})$

$$y' = \frac{1}{5} (4x-x^3)^{-\frac{4}{5}} \cdot (4-3x^2) \cdot \ln(\arccos \sqrt{x}) + \sqrt[5]{4x-x^3} \cdot \frac{1}{\arccos \sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

173. $y = x^{\sin x}$

$$y' = \ln y = \sin x \cdot \ln x$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \cos x \cdot \ln x + \sin x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$y' = x^{\sin x} \left(\cos x \ln x + \sin x \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\right)$$

224. $y = \sin 2x + \sqrt[3]{5x}$

$$y' = 2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} (5x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 5$$

$$dy = (2\cos 2x + \frac{1}{3} (5x)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 5) dx$$

228. $y = \arcsin 2x + 2^{-x}$

$$dy = \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-4x^2}} \cdot 2 + 2^{-x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot (-2x) \right) dx$$

$$230. y = \ln \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{x}$$

$$dy = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (-2x) + \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) dx$$

$$235. y = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2$$

$$y' = x^2 - x$$

$$y'' = 2x - 1$$

$$y''' = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = 2$$

$$237. y = (t-2)e^{2t}$$

$$y' = e^{2t} + (t-2)2e^{2t} = e^{2t} - 4e^{2t} + 2te^{2t} = -3e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}$$

$$y'' = -6e^{2t} + 2(e^{2t} + 2te^{2t}) = -4e^{2t} + 4te^{2t}$$

$$\frac{0}{0} = \frac{8}{8}$$

$$262. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) = 0$$

$$264. \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot e^{-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x} = 0$$

$$1.1. \int 5x\sqrt{x} dx = 2\sqrt{x^5}, \quad \left(2x^{\frac{5}{2}}\right)' = 5x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 5x\sqrt{x} + c$$

$$1) \int (2+tg^2x) dx = 2x + \int tg^2x dx = \int \left(2 + \frac{1}{\cos^2x} - 1\right) dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2x}\right) dx = \int 1 dx + \int \frac{1}{\cos^2x} dx = x + tgx + c$$

$$(x + tgx)' = 1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2x} = 1 + 1 + tg^2x = 2 + tg^2x$$

$$1.2. \int (2+\sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int (4+4\sqrt{x}+x) dx = 4x + \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$\left(4x + \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{x^3} + \frac{x^2}{2}\right)' = 4 + 4\sqrt{x} + x = (2+\sqrt{x})^2$$

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{4\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} dx = -\frac{2}{\sin 2x}$$

$$\int \sqrt{x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx =$$

$$\int 10^x dx =$$

$$\int a^x e^x dx =$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} +$$

$$\int 3.4x$$

$$\int (1-2v) dv$$

$$\int (\sqrt{x}+1)(x-$$

$$\int \frac{12-x^3e^x+x}{x^3}$$

$$\int (2x^{-1.2} + 3x^{-0}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1-x}{2}\right)^2 dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^2}{x\sqrt{x}} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^3}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{3x^{3/2}}{2} + \frac{18}{5}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^3-4\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-3x^2}} =$$

$$\int \frac{3 \cdot 2^x - 2 \cdot 3^x}{2^x} dx =$$

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{1+\cos 2x}$$

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^3 x \sin^3 x}$$

$$1676. \int \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{x^3} + C$$

$$1677. \int \sqrt[n]{x^n} dx = \int x^{\frac{n}{m+n}} dx = \frac{m}{m+n} \cdot x^{\frac{m}{m+n}} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$$

$$\int 10^x dx = \frac{10^x}{\ln 10} + C$$

$$\int a^x e^x dx = \frac{a^x e^x}{1 + \ln a} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int 3,4 x^{-0,14} dx = 3,4 \int x^{-0,14} dx = 3,4 \frac{x^{0,83}}{0,83} + C$$

$$\int (1-2u) du = \int 1 du - \int 2u du = u - u^2 + C$$

$$\int (\sqrt{x}+1)(x-\sqrt{x}+1) dx = \int \sqrt{x^3} + 1 dx = \int \sqrt{x^3} dx + x = \frac{2\sqrt{x^5}}{5} + x + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - x^3 e^x + x^2}{x^3} dx = \int x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx - \int e^x dx + \int x^2 dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x^7}}{7} - e^x + \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\int (2x^{-1,2} + 3x^{-0,8} - 5x^{0,35}) dx = 2 \cdot \int x^{-1,2} dx + 3 \int x^{-0,8} dx - 5 \int x^{0,35} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x^{0,8}}}{0,8} - \frac{5x^{1,35}}{1,35} + C$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1-z}{2} \right)^2 dz = \int \left(\frac{1}{2}z^2 - \frac{2}{2}z + 1 \right) dz = -\frac{1}{2}z^2 - 2\ln z + z + C$$

$$\int \frac{(1-x)^2}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1-2x+x^2}{x^{3/2}} dx = \int x^{-3/2} dx - 2 \int x^{-1/2} dx + \int x^{1/2} dx = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} - 4\sqrt{x} + \frac{2\sqrt{x^3}}{3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{(1+\sqrt{x})^3}{3\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1+3\sqrt{x}+3x+\sqrt{x^3}}{3\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{-1/2} dx + 3 \int x^{1/2} dx + \int x^{3/2} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{1} + \frac{6x^{3/2}}{3} + \frac{2x^{5/2}}{5} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{6x^{3/2}}{7} - \frac{4x^{3/4}}{3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3-3x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arcsin x + C$$

$$\int \frac{3 \cdot 2^x - 2 \cdot 3^x}{2^x} dx = \int 3 dx - 2 \int \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)^x dx = 3x - \frac{2 \cdot \frac{2(1,5)^x}{\ln 1,5}}{\ln 1,5} + C$$

$$\int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{1+\cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1+\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} dx + \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (\operatorname{tg} x + x) + C$$

$$\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^3 x \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{4\cos 2x}{\sin^2 2x} = -\frac{2}{\sin x} + C$$

$$\int \tan^2 x \, dx = \int (\sec^2 x - 1) \, dx = \tan x - x + C$$

$$\int \cot^2 x \, dx = \int \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} - 1 \right) \, dx = -\cot x - x + C$$

$$\int 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \, dx = \int (1 - \cos x) \, dx = x - \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{1+2x^2} \, dx$$

Wichtig! unbedingt!

$$110. \quad y' = (x^2 + x + 3)^4 \quad (2x+1) = (8x+4)(x^2+x+3)^2 = (8x^3+8x^2+24+4x^2+4x+12)x$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \times (x^4 + x^2 + 9 + 2x^3 + 6x^2 + 6x) = (8x^3 + 12x^2 + 4x + 36)(x^4 + 2x^3 + 7x^2 + 6x + 9) = \\ & = 8x^7 + 16x^6 + 56x^5 + 48x^4 + 72x^3 + 12x^6 + 24x^5 + 84x^4 + 72x^3 + 108x^2 + 4x^5 + 8x^4 + \\ & + 28x^3 + 24x^2 + 36x + 36x^4 + 72x^3 + 252x^2 + 216x + 324 = 8x^7 + 28x^6 + 84x^5 + 176x^4 + 244x^3 + \\ & + 384x^2 + 252x + 324 \end{aligned}$$

$$111. \quad y = \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^4 + (1-x)^2$$

$$y' = 4 \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2} + 2(1-x)(-1) = -\frac{8(x+1)^3}{(x-1)^5} - 2(1-x) + 2x - 2$$

$$112. \quad y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{1+x^2}} + \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{3(1+x^2)^{-2}}{(1+x^2)^2} \cdot (-2x) + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} \cdot \frac{x-1-x-1}{(x-1)^2} =$$

$$= -\frac{2x}{3(1+x^2)^4} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$$

$$113. \quad y = \frac{2}{(x^2-x+1)^2}$$

$$y' = -4(x^2-x+1)(2x-1)$$

$$114. \quad y = (2x^3+3x^2-1)^7 + 2^{-x}$$

$$y' = 7(2x^3+3x^2-1)^6(6x^2+6x) - 2^{-x} \ln 2$$

$$115. y = 2^{4x} \cdot 3\sqrt{x^2+1}$$

$$y' = 2^{4x} 4 \ln 2 \cdot 3\sqrt{x^2+1} + 2^{4x} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (x^2+1)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 2x$$

$$116. y = \sin x \cdot e^{-5x} + 2^{\cos x}$$

$$y' = \cos x \cdot e^{-5x} - 5 \sin x \cdot e^{-5x} + 2^{\cos x} \cdot \ln 2 \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$117. y = \sqrt{1+e^x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{1+x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^x}{2\sqrt{1+e^x}} - \frac{2e^{2x}(1+x^2) - 2xe^{2x}}{(1+x^2)^2}$$

$$118. y = 10^{2x-3} \sqrt[3]{x} + e^{\arcsin x}$$

$$y' = 2 \cdot 10^{2x-3} \ln 10 \cdot \sqrt[3]{x} + \frac{10^{2x-3}}{3\sqrt[3]{x^2}} + \frac{e^{\arcsin x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$119. y = e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\cos x}$$

$$y' = \frac{e^{\sqrt{x}}}{2\sqrt{x}} + e^{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\cos^2 x}} \cdot (-\sin x)$$

$$120. y = 10^{1-\sin x} \cdot \arctg 5x$$

$$y' = 10^{1-\sin x} \ln 10 \cdot (-\cos x) \arctg 5x + 5 \cdot 10^{1-\sin x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+25x^2}$$

$$121. y = x^2 \ln x + \frac{\ln 3x}{x}$$

$$y' = 2x \ln x + x + \frac{1 + \ln 3x}{x^2}$$

$$122. y = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2})$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2+a^2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} \cdot 2x)$$

$$123. y = \ln^2 x + \sqrt{\ln x}$$

$$y' = 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\ln x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$124. y = \ln(1-2x) + \ln \sin x$$

$$y' = \frac{-2}{1-2x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$$

$$125. y = \ln^4(\cos x) + \ln(\lg 2x)$$

$$y' = 4 \ln^3(\cos x) \cdot (-\sin x) + \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{\lg 2x} \cdot \frac{2}{x}$$

$$126. y = \sqrt{1+\ln^2 x} + \ln \arccos 2x$$

$$y' = \frac{2 \ln x}{2\sqrt{1+\ln^2 x}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\arccos 2x} \cdot (-\frac{2}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}})$$

$$127. y = \ln(\arctg \sqrt{1+x^2}) + \log_2(\log_3 2x)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{\arctg \sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{1}{\log_2 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{2}{x}$$

$$128. y = \sqrt[3]{\ln \sin \frac{x+3}{4}} + \arcsin(\ln(x-2))$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\ln \sin \frac{x+3}{4} \right)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{x+3}{4}} \cdot \cos \frac{x+3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2(x-2)}} \cdot \frac{1}{x-2}$$

$$129. y = \cos^2 x + \sin^3 x, y' = 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) + 3 \sin^2 x \cdot \cos x$$

$$130. y = \sin 2x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + 5, y' = 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 x \sin x$$

$$131. y = \frac{1}{3} \lg^3 x - \lg 5x + \lg^2 x, y' = \frac{\lg^2 x}{\cos^2 x} - 5 \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 5x} + 2 \lg x \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right)$$

$$132. y = \sin \frac{1}{x} + \lg \frac{x+3}{4}, y' = \cos \frac{1}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} \right) + \frac{1}{4 \cos^2 \left(\frac{x+3}{4} \right)}$$

$$133. y = \sin \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \lg 5x, y' = \cos \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x + \frac{\sin \sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sin^2 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{5x}$$

$$134. y = \cos^3 4x + (1 + \sin 2x)^5, y' = 3 \cos^2 4x \cdot (-\sin 4x) \cdot 4 + 5(1 + \sin 2x)^4 \cdot 2 \cos 2x$$

$$135. y = (1 + \sin^2 x)^4 + \lg^3 \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$y' = 4(1 + \sin^2 x)^3 \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x + \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} \cdot 2x$$

$$136. y = \cos^2 \sqrt{x} - \sin^2(\cos 3x), y' = 2 \cos \sqrt{x} \cdot \left(-\sin \sqrt{x} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - 2 \sin(\cos 3x) \cdot \cos(\cos 3x) \cdot (-\sin 3x) \cdot 3$$

$$139. y = \arcsin x^2, \quad y' = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}} \cdot (-2x) = \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$140. y = \arctg x^2, \quad y' = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2}$$

$$141. y = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\arcsin \sqrt{x^2+2x}} + \arctg(x - \sqrt{1+x^2})$$

$$142. y = \frac{1}{8} (\arcsin \sqrt{x^2+2x})^{-\frac{3}{4}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+2x}} \cdot (2x+2) + \frac{1}{1+(x-\sqrt{1+x^2})^2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2x}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}}\right)$$

$$143. 145. y = \sin x^2 \cdot 2 \cos 5x$$

$$y' = \cos x^2 \cdot 2x \cdot 2 \cos 5x + \sin x^2 \cdot 2 \cos 5x \cdot \ln 2 \cdot (-\sin 5x) \cdot 5$$

$$152. y = \arctg(\ln x) + \ln(\arctg x)$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{1+\ln^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\arctg x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$156. y = \ln \sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1}} + \arctg e^{2x}, \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}+1}{e^{2x}-1} \cdot \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} + \frac{1}{1+e^{4x}} \cdot 2e^{2x}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{e^{2x}-1}{e^{2x}+1}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{e^{2x}+1}{e^{2x}-1} \cdot \frac{2e^{2x}}{e^{2x}+1} + \frac{1}{1+e^{4x}} \cdot 2e^{2x} = \frac{1}{1-e^{2x}} + \frac{2e^{2x}}{1+e^{4x}}$$

$$141. y = \frac{x^2}{\arctg 2x} - \arccos \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y' = \frac{2x \arctg 2x - x^2 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+4x^2}}{\arctg^2 2x} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$174. y = (\arctg 2x)^x$$

$$\ln y = x \ln(\arctg 2x)$$

$$\frac{1}{y} \cdot y' = \ln(\arctg 2x) + x \cdot \frac{1}{\arctg 2x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+4x^2} \cdot 2$$

$$y' = (\arctg 2x)^x \left(\ln(\arctg 2x) + \frac{2x}{(1+4x^2) \arctg 2x} \right)$$

$$167. y = \cos 5x \cdot \ln(\cos 5x) - \frac{1}{3} \ln^3(\lg 5x)$$

$$y' = -5 \sin 5x \cdot \ln(\cos 5x) + \cos 5x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 5x} \left(-5 \sin 5x \right) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \ln^2(\lg 5x) \cdot \frac{1}{\lg 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 5x} \cdot 5 = -5 \sin 5x \ln(\cos 5x) - 5 \sin 5x - \frac{5}{\sin 5x \cdot \cos 5x}$$

$$167. y = \cos 5x \cdot \ln(\cos 5x) - \frac{1}{3} \ln^3(\lg 5x)$$

$$y' = -5 \sin 5x \cdot \ln(\cos 5x) + \cos 5x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos 5x} (-5 \sin 5x) - \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3 \ln^2(\lg 5x) \cdot \frac{1}{\lg 5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 5x} \cdot 5 = -5 \sin 5x \ln(\cos 5x) - 5 \sin 5x - \frac{5}{\sin 5x \cdot \cos 5x}$$

225. $y = (x^2 - x + 1) \tan^2 x$, $dy = \left((2x - 1) \tan^2 x + \frac{2(x^2 - x + 1) \tan x}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx$

229. $y = 5\sqrt{\arctan x^2}$

$$231. y = \frac{x}{\sin x^2 + \cos^2 x}, \quad dy = \frac{\sin x^2 + \cos^2 x - x(\cos^2 x) \cdot 2x + 2\cos x(-\sin x)}{(\sin x^2 + \cos^2 x)^2} dx$$

236. $y = x^2 \ln x$, $y' = 2x \ln x + x$, $y'' = 2(\ln x + 1) + 1 = 2 \ln x + 3$

$$238. y = \frac{a}{2} \left(e^{\frac{x}{a}} + e^{-\frac{x}{a}} \right) = ae^{\frac{x}{a}}, y' = ae^{\frac{x}{a}} \cdot \frac{1}{a} = e^{\frac{x}{a}}, y'' = e^{\frac{x}{a}}$$

$$263. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\ln x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}}{-\frac{1}{x \ln^2 x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \ln^2 x}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - x \cdot \sqrt{1 - 2x}}{1 - x} = 0$$

[illegible]

0
19

length 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 39, 40, 0.09 - 0.20, 0.21

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(2x-1)^2}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{5x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{1}{5x}$$

$$0.09, 2. \int x^a dx = \frac{x^{a+1}}{a+1} + C, \quad a \neq -1$$

$$\int x^{-3} dx = -\frac{x^{-2}}{2} + C$$

$$\int 7x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = 7 \int x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{3 \cdot 7 x^{\frac{2}{3}+1}}{\frac{2}{3}+1} + C = 3x^{\frac{5}{3}} + C$$

$$009, 12. \int \sqrt{8-2x} dx = \int (8-2x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{(8-2x)^{\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{(8-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= -\frac{t^2}{2} + C = -\frac{t^2}{2} + C = -\frac{(8-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C$$

$$22. 8-2x = t^2$$

$$2x = 8-t^2$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2t) dt = -t dt$$

$$= t^2 dt =$$

$$0.09, 15. \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} = \int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^3 x} =$$

$$= -\frac{\cos^{-1} x}{-1} + C = \frac{1}{\cos x} + C$$

$$0.10, 1. \int \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \int x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{\frac{1}{3}+1} x^{\frac{1}{3}+1} + C = \frac{4}{11} x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$0.10, 6. \int \frac{dx}{x^{10.5}} = \int x^{-10.5} dx = \frac{x^{-10.5+1}}{-10.5+1} + C = \frac{x^{-9.5}}{-9.5} + C$$

$$0.10, 9. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \frac{2 x^{-\frac{1}{2}+1}}{-\frac{1}{2}+1} + C = \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$0.10, 12. \int \frac{\arcsin^3 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\arcsin^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$0.10, 12. \int \frac{\arcsin^3 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \arcsin^2 x \cdot d \arcsin x = \frac{\arcsin^3 x}{3} + C$$

$$0.11, 3. \int \frac{dx}{x+5} = \ln |x+5| = \ln \frac{u}{v} = \ln u - \ln v$$

$$0.11, 7. \int \frac{t dt}{2ac - 3ab t^2} = -\frac{1}{6b} \ln |2ac - 3ab t^2| + C$$

$$0.11, 11. \int \frac{d \arcsin x}{\arcsin x} = \ln |\arcsin x| + C$$

$$0.12, 1. \int 2^{3x} dx = \frac{2^{3x}}{3 \ln 2} + C$$

$$0.12, 5. \int 8^x dx = \frac{8^x}{\ln 8} + C$$

$$0.12, 9. \int 2^x e^x dx = \frac{2^x e^x}{\ln 2} + C$$

$$0.13, 1. \int \sin^3 x dx = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C$$

$$0.13, 5. \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(\frac{\pi x}{2})} = \int \sec^2(\frac{\pi x}{2}) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \tan(\frac{\pi x}{2}) + C$$

$$0.13, 9. \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3} \cot \frac{3x}{2} + C$$

$$0.14, 1. \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+3} \right| + C$$

$$0.14, 8. \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+3} \right| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x+1}{x+3} \right| + C$$

$$011.3. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x+5} = \ln|x+5| + C$$

$$(\ln|u|)' = \frac{u'}{u}$$

$$011.7. \quad \int \frac{t dt}{2ac - 3ab t^2}$$

$$\int \frac{t dt}{2-3t^2} = \frac{1}{-6} \int \frac{-6t}{2-3t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{6} \ln|2-3t^2|$$

$$011.11 \quad \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\arcsin x} = \ln(\arcsin x) + C$$

$$012.1. \quad \int 2^{3x} dx = \frac{2^{3x}}{3 \ln 2} + C$$

$$012.5. \quad \int 8^x dx = \frac{8^x}{2 \ln 8} + C$$

$$012.9. \quad \int 2^x e^x dx = \frac{2^x e^x}{1 + \ln 2}$$

$$= \int (2e)^x dy = \frac{(2e)^x}{\ln 2e} + C$$

$$013.1. \quad \int \sin 3x dx = -\frac{\cos 3x}{3} + C$$

$$013.5. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2(\frac{\pi x}{2})} = \frac{2 \tan(\frac{\pi x}{2})}{\pi} + C$$

$$013.9. \quad \int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 \frac{3x}{2}} = -\frac{2 \cot(\frac{3x}{2})}{3} + C$$

$$014.2. \quad \int \frac{dx}{5+x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{5}} + C$$

$$014.8. \quad \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} = \int \frac{du}{(u+1)^2+(2)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{u+1}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

$$\int x^2 dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + C$$

$$\frac{\arcsin 3x}{3} + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2-\ln^2 x}} = \int \frac{dx \ln x}{\sqrt{2-\ln^2 x}} = \arcsin \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+1) + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1 + \cos^2 x}{1 + \cos 2x} dx &= \int \frac{2 \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x}{2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x \right) dx = \int 1 + \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x \, dx \\ &= x + \frac{1}{2} \int (\sec^2 x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2} (2x + \tan x) + C = \frac{1}{2} (2x + \tan x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \int x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6} x^6 + c$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int x^{-3} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} + c \\ 3. \int \sqrt{x} dx &= \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \int (x^5 - 4x^3 - x - 1) dx &= \frac{x^6}{6} - x^4 - \frac{x^2}{2} - x + c \\ 5. \int \left(\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{3}{x^3} \right) dx &= \frac{1}{9} x^3 - \frac{3}{2} x^{-2} + c \\ 6. \int \sqrt[3]{x} dx &= \frac{4}{7} \int x^{\frac{4}{3}} dx = 3x^{\frac{7}{3}} + c \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \int 5x \sqrt{x} \, dx = \frac{10}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$8. \int (2 + \sqrt{x})^2 dx = \int (4 + 4\sqrt{x} + x) dx = 4x + \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$9. \int (3x+5)^2 dx = \int (9x^2 + 30x + 25) dx = 3x^3 + 15x^2 + 25x + C$$

$$10. \int (x^2 + 3x)(x^2 - 9) dx = \int (x^4 + 3x^3 - 9x^2 - 27x) dx = \frac{x^5}{5} + \frac{3x^4}{4} - 3x^3 - \frac{27x^2}{2} + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 2 \int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 2\sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

12. $\int \sqrt{8-2x} dx = \frac{2}{3} (8-2x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$

13. $\int \sin^2 x \, dx = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + c$

$$14. \int \tan^3 x \, dx = \frac{\tan^4 x}{4} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\sin x \, dx}{\cos^2 x} = + \frac{1}{\cos x} + C \quad \text{by using}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{II} \quad \text{by using} \quad \int \frac{\sin x dx}{\cos^3 x} &= \int \frac{-d(\cos x)}{\cos^3 x} = \frac{1}{\cos x} + C \\ &= \int (\cos x)' dx \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \\ &= - \int d(\cos x) \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} \\ &= - \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx$$

$$13. \int \frac{20t^3 dt}{(1+5t)^3}$$

$$4. \int \frac{2(1+t)}{\sqrt{t^2+2t}} dt = \int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^{1.5}} = \int x^{-1.5} dx = \frac{x^{-0.5}}{-0.5} = -2x^{-0.5} = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$\int \sqrt{3x} \, dx =$$

$$11. \int (x^2 - 5x + 4) dx$$

$$11. \int \frac{x^3}{\cos^2 x} dx =$$

$$12. \int \frac{a \csc^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$\int \frac{x dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x dx}{x^2 + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 + 1| + C$$

$$b. \int \frac{1}{3-5x^2} = -$$

$$\int \frac{x^{n-3}}{x^2-3x+2} dx$$

$$\int \frac{\sin 2x}{3+2\cos 2x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{dx(1+x^2)}{1+x^2}$$

$$\frac{d(\arcsin x)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

010. 1. $\int \sqrt{x^3} dx = \frac{3x^{5/3}}{5} + C$ 2. $\int \sin^3 x \cos x dx = \int \sin^2 x d \sin x = \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} + C$

3. $\int \frac{20t^3 dt}{(1+5t^4)^3} = \int \frac{d(1+5t^4)}{(1+5t^4)^3} = -\frac{1}{2(1+5t^4)^2} + C$

4. $\int \frac{2(t+1)}{\sqrt{t^2+2t}} dt = \int \frac{d(t^2+2t)}{\sqrt{t^2+2t}} = 2\sqrt{t^2+2t} + C$

5. $\int \sqrt[3]{x} dx = \frac{3x^{4/3}}{4} + C$

6. $\int \frac{dx}{x^{10,5}} = \int x^{-10,5} dx = -\frac{x^{-9,5}}{9,5} + C$

7. $\int \sqrt{3Pt} dt = \frac{2(3Pt)^{3/2}}{9P} + C$ (or use substitution $u = \sqrt{3Pt}$) $\int f(kx) dx = \frac{1}{k} F(kx) + C$

8. $\int 3x\sqrt{x} dx = \frac{6x^{5/2}}{5} + C$ 9. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{2} + C$

10. $\int (x^2 - 5x + 4) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{5x^2}{2} + 4x + C$

11. $\int \frac{tg^3 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int tg^3 x d(tg x) = \frac{tg^4 x}{4} + C$

12. $\int \frac{\arcsin^2 x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \arcsin^2 x d(\arcsin x) = \frac{\arcsin^3 x}{3} + C$

011. 1. $\int \frac{x dx}{x^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + C$ 2. $\int \frac{dx}{x-1} = \ln|x-1| + C$

3. $\int \frac{dx}{x+5} = \ln|x+5| + C$ 4. $\int \frac{dx}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{2} \ln|2x-1| + C$ 5. $\int \frac{dx}{3-4x} = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|3-4x| + C$

6. $\int \frac{x dx}{3-5x^2} = -\frac{1}{10} \ln|3-5x^2| + C$ 7. $\int \frac{t dt}{2ac-3abt^2} = \frac{\ln|2ac-3abt^2|}{-6ab} + C$

8. $\int \frac{x^{n-3}}{2-3x^{n-2}} dx = -\frac{1}{3(n-2)} \ln|2-3x^{n-2}| + C$

9. $\int \frac{\sin 2x}{3+2\cos 2x} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \ln|3+2\cos 2x| + C$

10. $\int \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = \ln|1+x^2| + C$

11. $\int \frac{d(\arcsin x)}{\arcsin x} = \ln|\arcsin x| + C$

12. $\int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^3+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln|x^3+1| + C$

$\int \frac{1}{2} (tg^2 x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (tg^2 x) dx$

$C = \frac{1}{2} tg x + \frac{1}{2} + C$

$4x^3 - x - 1 dx = \frac{4}{4} x^4 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + C$

$\frac{3}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^{-2} = -\frac{1}{3} x^{-1} + C$

$= \frac{1}{3} \int x^{-2} dx = -\frac{1}{3} x^{-1} + C$

$+ 4(7x+x) dx = 4x + \frac{2x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + C$

$+ C$

$\frac{3x^4}{4} - 3x^3 - \frac{27x^2}{2} + C$

$\int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} + C$

$d(\cos x) = -(\sin x) dx$

$\frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{1-\sin^2 x} dx$

$$012. 1. \int 2^{3x} dx = \frac{2^{3x}}{3 \ln 2} + C \quad 2. \int a^{2x-1} dx = \frac{a^{2x-1}}{2 \ln a} + C$$

$$3. \int 5^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \frac{5^{\sin x}}{\ln 5} + C$$

$$4. \int 2^{\frac{x}{2}} dx = \frac{2^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\ln 2} + C \quad 6. \int e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} + C$$

$$5. \int 8^x dx = \frac{8^x}{\ln 8} + C \quad 7. \int e^{x^3+x^2-x+1} (3x^2+2x-1) dx = e^{x^3+x^2-x+1} + C$$

$$8. \int (e^t + e^{-t})^2 dt = \int (e^{2t} + e^{-2t} + 2) dt = \frac{e^{2t}}{2} - \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} + 2t + C$$

$$9. \int 2e^{\frac{x}{2}} dy = \int (2e)^{\frac{x}{2}} dy = \frac{(2e)^{\frac{x}{2}}}{\ln 2 + 1} + C$$

$$10. \int e^{3x} dx = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x} + C \quad 11. \int 4e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} dx = 4 \int e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} dx = -\frac{8}{5} e^{-\frac{5}{2}x} + C$$

$$12. \int e^{2-3x} dx = -\frac{e^{2-3x}}{3} + C$$

$$013.1. \int \sin 3x dx = -\frac{1}{3} \cos 3x + C \quad 2. \int \sin (2x-1) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \cos (2x-1)$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{2x}$$

$$1) x + \Delta x \quad y + \Delta y = \sqrt[3]{2(x + \Delta x)}$$

$$2) \Delta y = \sqrt[3]{2(x + \Delta x)} - \sqrt[3]{2x}$$

$$3) \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{2(x + \Delta x)} - \sqrt[3]{2x}}{\Delta x}$$

$$4) \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{2(x + \Delta x)} - \sqrt[3]{2x}}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\sqrt[3]{2x + 2\Delta x} - \sqrt[3]{2x}) (\sqrt[3]{2x + 2\Delta x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{2x + 2\Delta x} \sqrt[3]{2x} + \sqrt[3]{2x}^2)}{\Delta x (\sqrt[3]{2x + 2\Delta x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{2x + 2\Delta x} \sqrt[3]{2x} + \sqrt[3]{2x}^2)}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2\Delta x + 2\Delta x - 2x}{\Delta x (\sqrt[3]{2x + 2\Delta x}^2 + \sqrt[3]{2x + 2\Delta x} \sqrt[3]{2x} + \sqrt[3]{2x}^2)} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{3 (\sqrt[3]{2x})^2}$$

$$y = \log_a x \quad y + \Delta y = \log_a (x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \log_a (x + \Delta x) - \log_a x$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\log_a (1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x})}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \log_a (1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}) \cdot \frac{x}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \log_a e$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \log_a e$$

$$\int 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$\int 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 8 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\frac{a^{2x-1}}{2 \ln a} + C$$

$$(x-1) dx = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{8e^{\frac{5}{2}x}}{5} + C$$

$$y = \log_4 x$$

$$x + \Delta x$$

$$y + \Delta y = \log_4 (x + \Delta x)$$

$$\Delta y = \log_4 (x + \Delta x) - \log_4 x = \log_4 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} =$$

$$\log_4 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)$$

$$=$$

$$\frac{\log_4 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right)}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}}$$

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\frac{\Delta x}{x}} \log_4 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \log_4 \left(1 + \frac{\Delta x}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x} \ln 4$$

$$\int 4 \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$U = x \neq$$

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} dx = dU$$

$$U = x$$

$$2 \sin \frac{x}{2} = U$$

$$8 \int \frac{x}{U} d \sin \frac{x}{2}$$

$$= 8x \sin \frac{x}{2} - 8 \int \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = 8x \sin \frac{x}{2} + 8 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot 2 + C$$

Eynstein - logflogh puchezke

synonym - logflogh puchezke

synonym - logflogh puchezke

synonym - logflogh puchezke

synonym - logflogh puchezke

synonym - logflogh puchezke

synonym - logflogh puchezke

synonym - logflogh puchezke

$$\frac{x-x_1}{m} = \frac{y-y_1}{n} = \frac{z-z_1}{p} = t$$

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

l_{3x}

$$y = \frac{x}{2x+1} + x = \frac{x + 2x^2 - x}{2x-1} = \frac{2x^2}{2x-1}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a^x - 1}{x} = \ln a$$

u) $x = \frac{1}{2}$

f) pbf.

$$y = kx + b$$

$$k = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2x}{2x-1} = 1$$

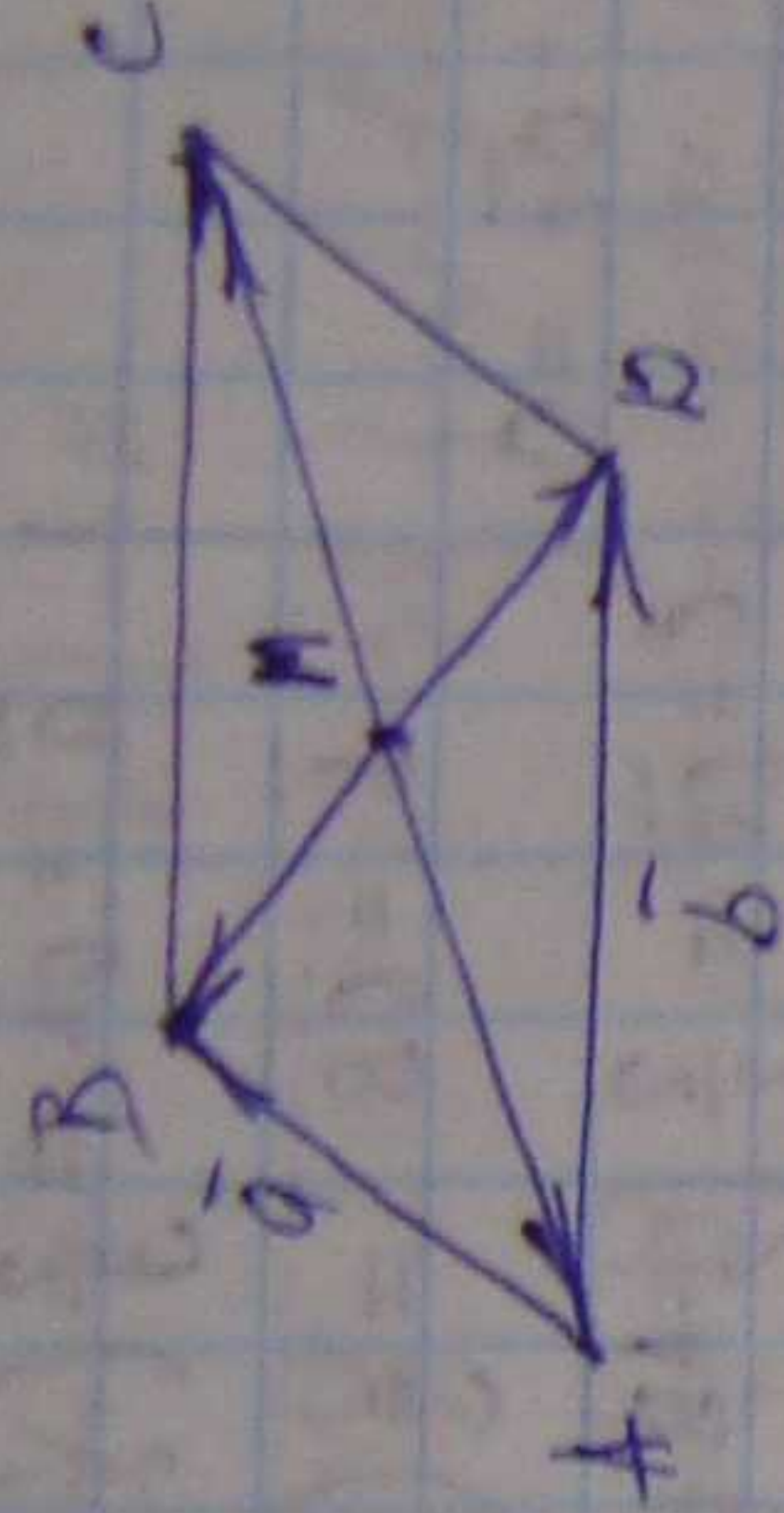
$$b = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2x^2}{2x-1} - x \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{2x-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y = x + \frac{1}{2}$$

[illegible]

23. $\overrightarrow{AB} = \vec{a}$
 $\overrightarrow{AD} = \vec{b}$

$\overrightarrow{MA}, \overrightarrow{MB}, \overrightarrow{MC},$
 $\overrightarrow{MD} = ?$



$\overrightarrow{MA} = -\frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{AC} = -\frac{1}{2} (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$

$\overrightarrow{MA} = \frac{1}{2} \overrightarrow{BD} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{b} - \vec{a})$

$\overrightarrow{MC} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$

$\overrightarrow{MB} = \frac{1}{2} (\vec{a} - \vec{b})$

24. $|\vec{a}| = |\vec{b}|$

25. $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$
 p) $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$

q) $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$

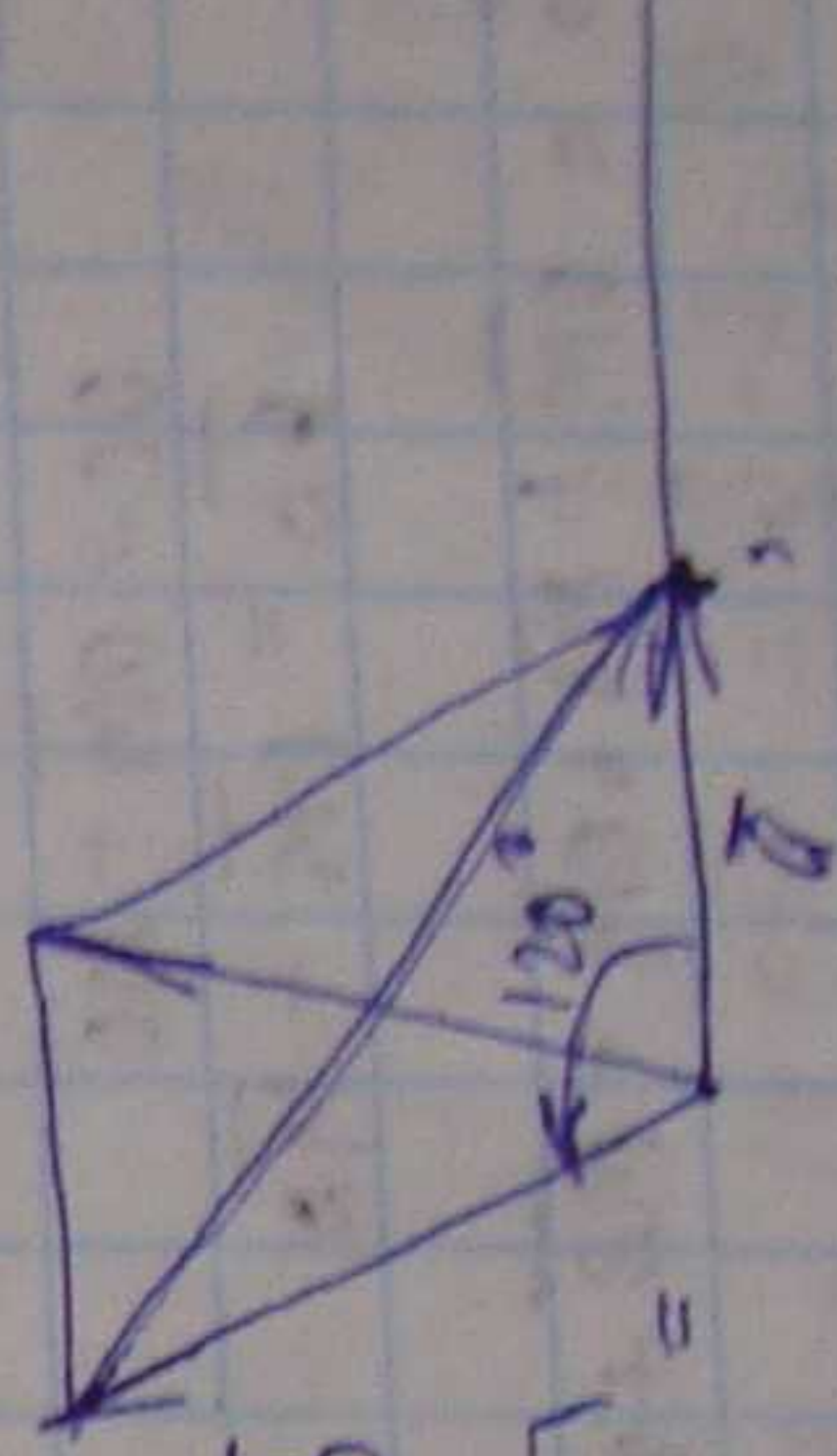
r) $\vec{a} \perp \vec{b}$

s) $0^\circ \leq \angle \vec{a}, \vec{b} \leq 360^\circ$

26. $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = 13$

27. $|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 + 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos 60^\circ} = \frac{1}{b}$

$= \sqrt{9 + 25 - 15} = \sqrt{19}$
 $|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{|\vec{a}|^2 + |\vec{b}|^2 - 2|\vec{a}||\vec{b}|\cos 120^\circ} = \frac{1}{4}$
 $= \sqrt{9 + 25 + 15} = \frac{1}{4}$

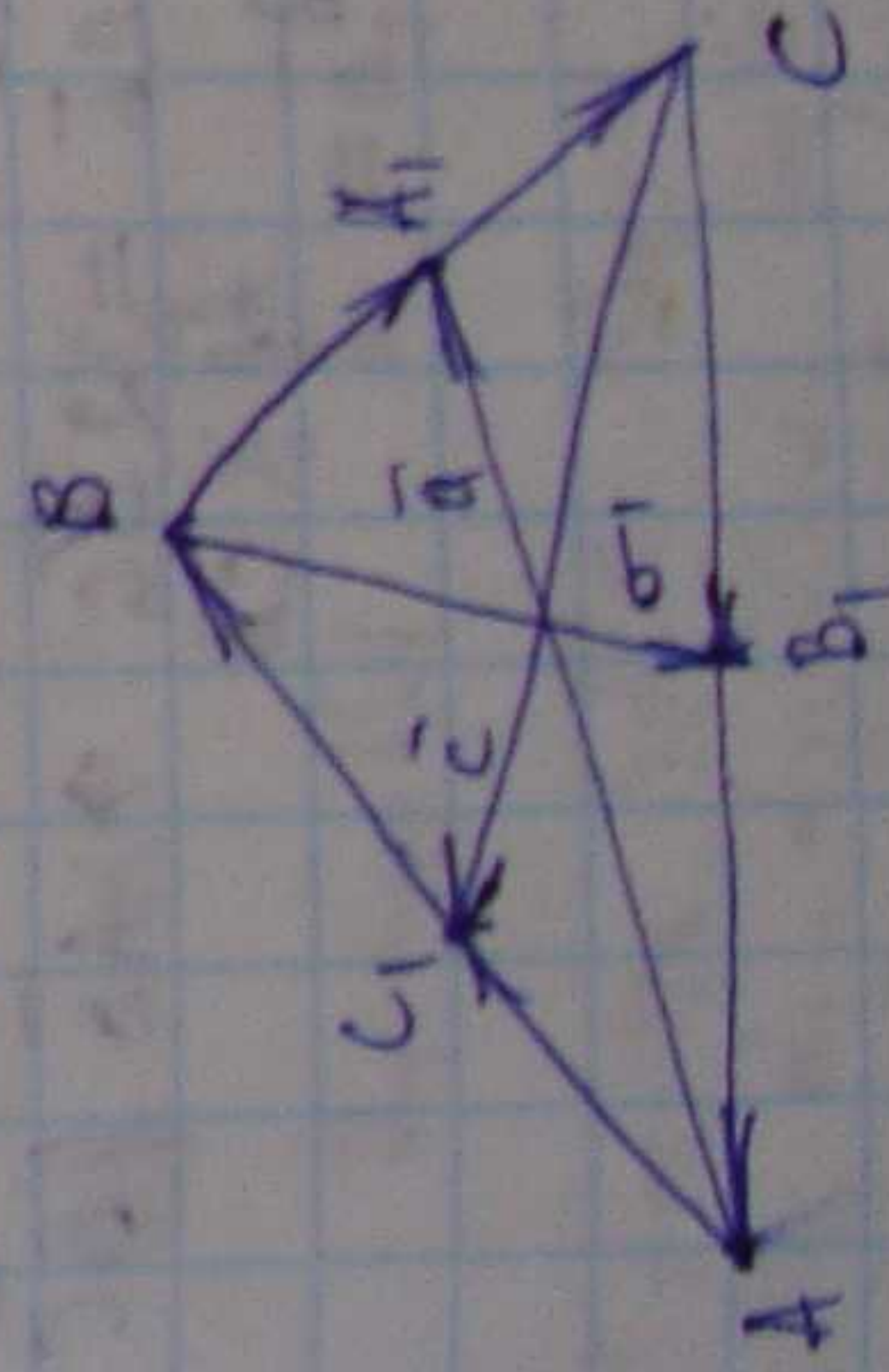


28.

$\vec{a} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BA} = \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{BC}$
 $\vec{b} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{AC} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} - \frac{1}{2} \vec{BC}$

$\vec{c} = \vec{BA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB}$

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{BC} + \frac{1}{2} \vec{CA} = \vec{0}$



30. thm 14.5

$\vec{AB} = \vec{BC} = \vec{AC}$

$\vec{OA} \in \mathbb{R}^3$

thm. 14.5 $\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} = 0$

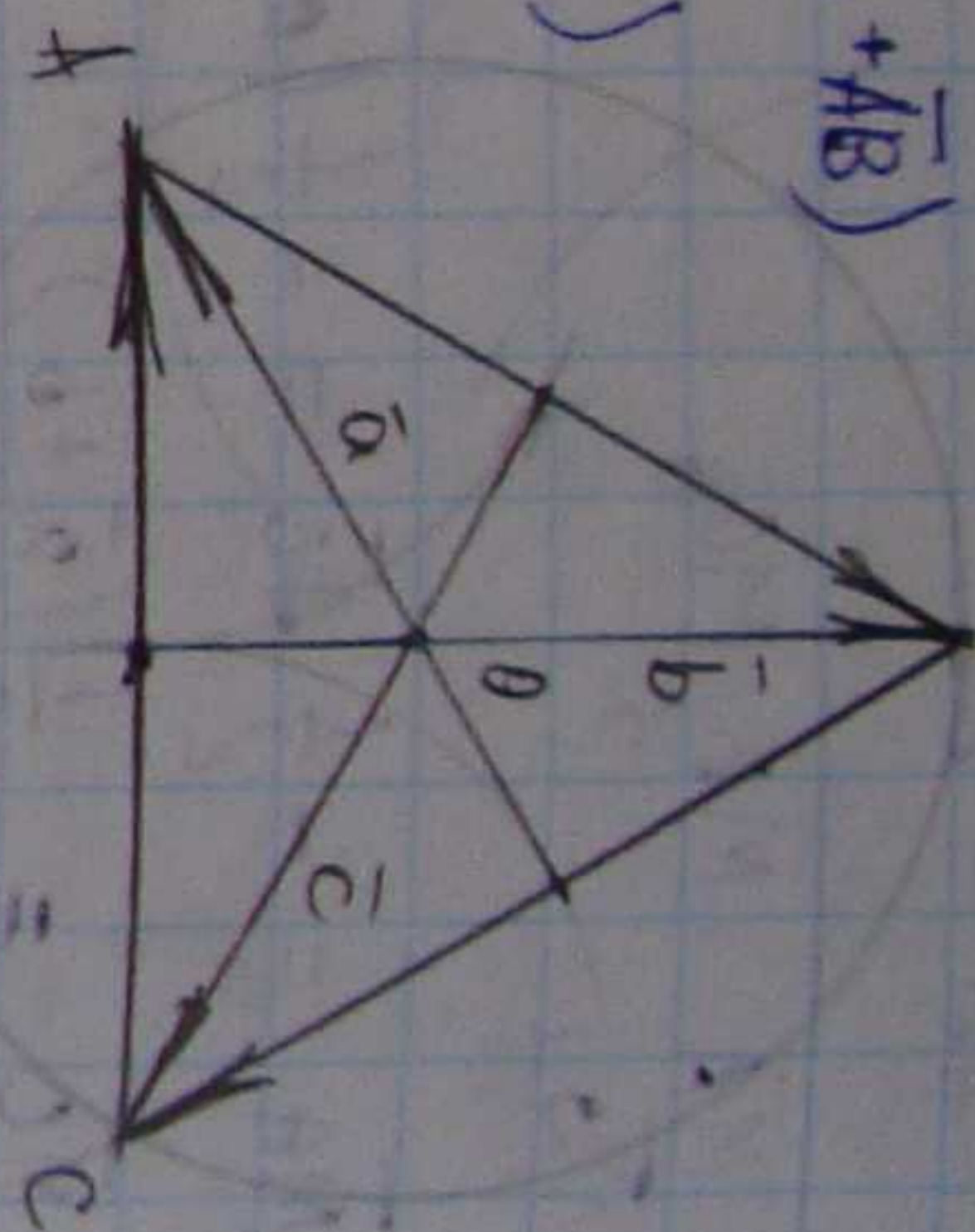
$\vec{a} = \vec{OA} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} \right)$
 $\vec{b} = \vec{OB} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{CA} + \vec{AB} \right)$

$\vec{c} = \vec{OC} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2} \vec{AB} + \vec{BC} \right)$

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = \frac{2}{3} \left(\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} + \frac{\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA}}{2} \right) = 0$

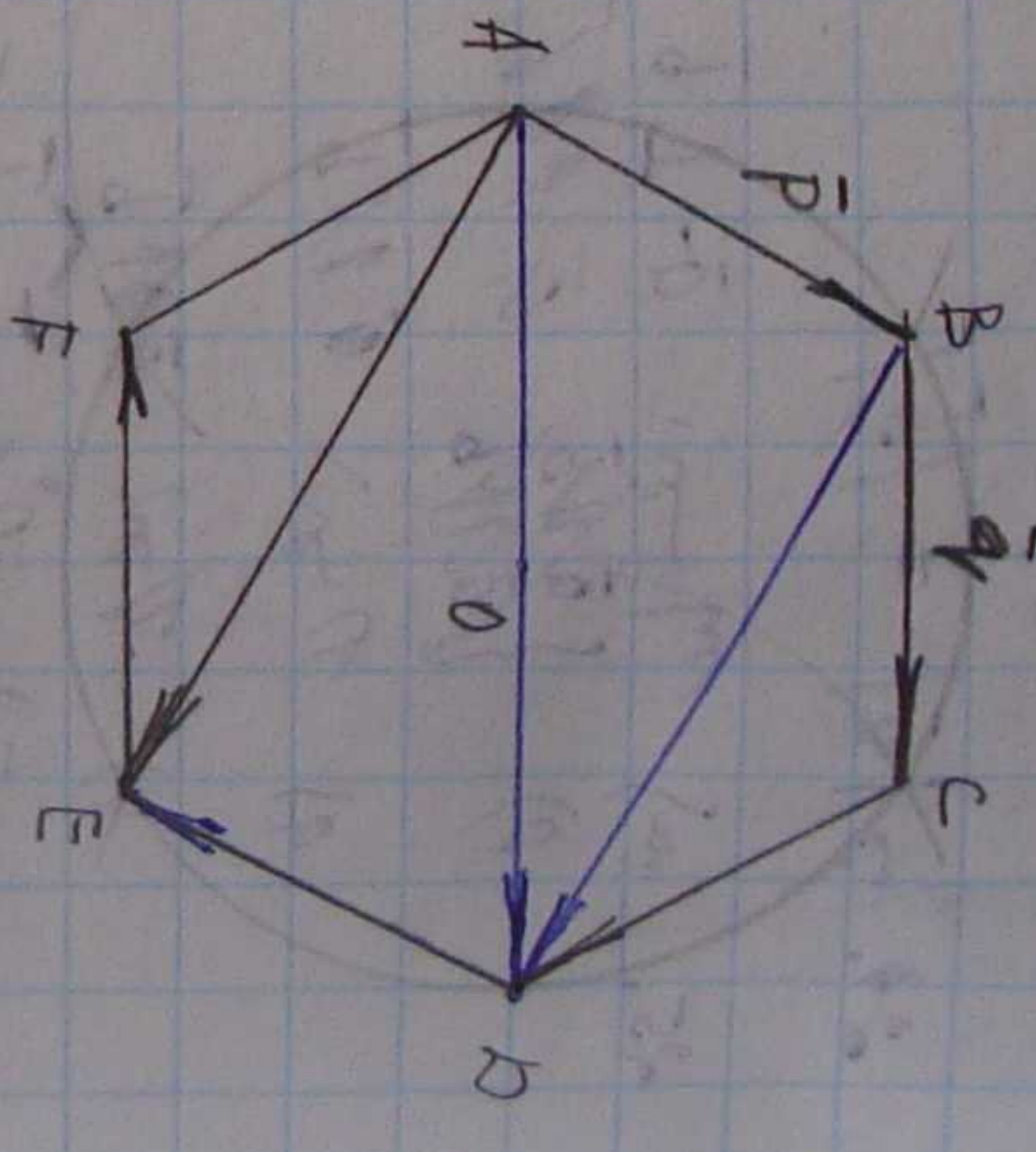
full $\vec{a}$

$\vec{AB} + \vec{BC} + \vec{CA} = 0$



32. $\vec{AE} = -\vec{P}$, $\vec{AB} = 2\vec{q} \Rightarrow \vec{AE} = 2\vec{q} - \vec{P}$

$\vec{AB} = \vec{AE} = 2\vec{q} - \vec{P}$
 $\vec{CB} = 2\vec{q} - \vec{P} - \vec{q} = \vec{q} - \vec{P}$

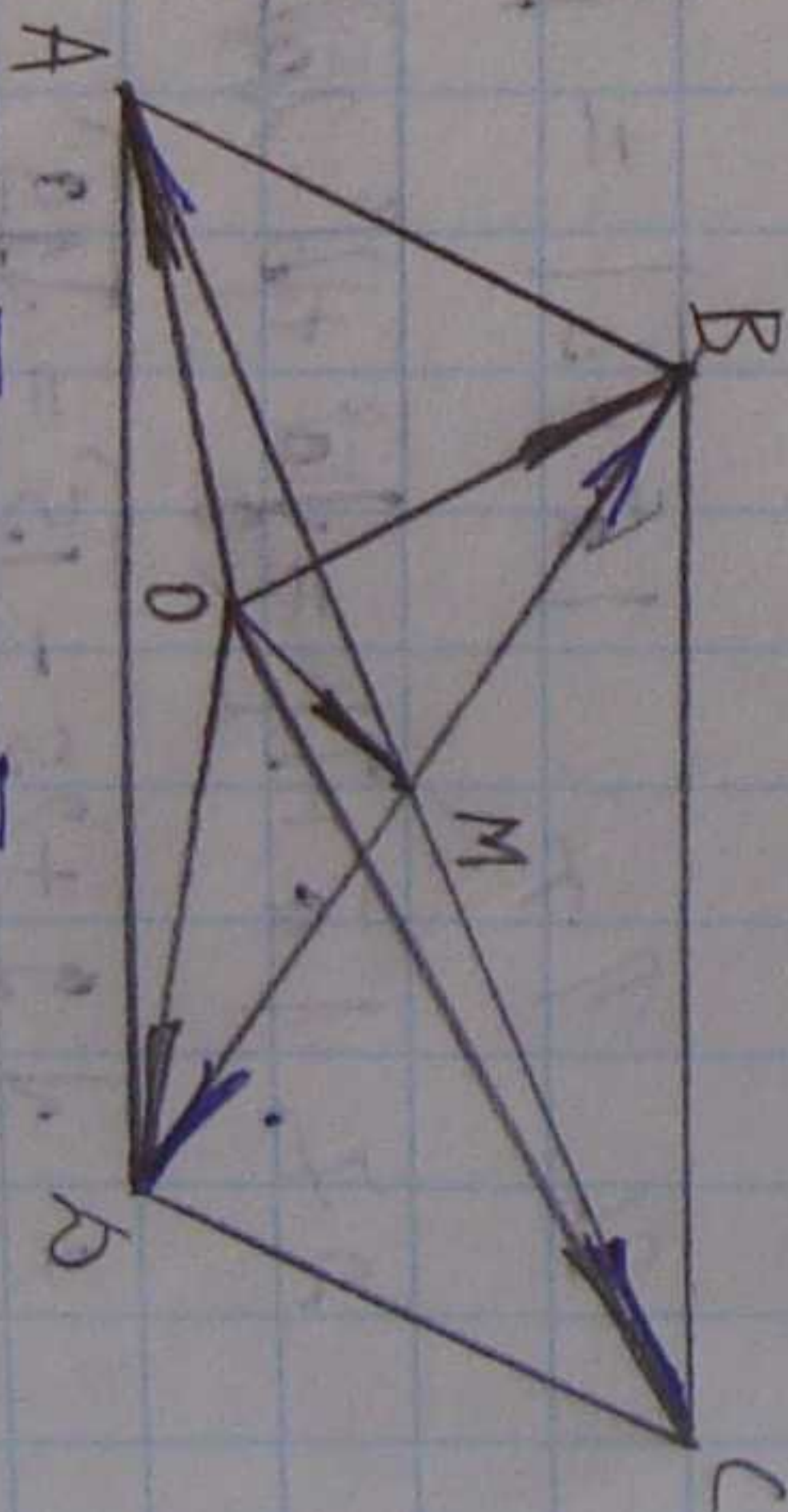


34. thm. 14.5 $\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OD} = 4\vec{OM}$

$\vec{OA} = \vec{OM} + \vec{MA}$
 $\vec{OB} = \vec{OM} + \vec{MB}$

$\vec{OC} = \vec{OM} + \vec{MC}$
 $\vec{OD} = \vec{OM} + \vec{MD}$

$\vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC} + \vec{OD} = \vec{OM} + \vec{MA} + \vec{OM} + \vec{MB} + \vec{OM} + \vec{MC} + \vec{OM} + \vec{MD} = 4\vec{OM}$



35. thm 5

$\vec{AB} = \vec{a} + \vec{b}$, $\vec{BC} = -4\vec{a} - \vec{b}$
 $\vec{CB} = -5\vec{a} - 3\vec{b}$

thm. 14.5 $\vec{AB} \parallel \vec{BC}$ $\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \parallel \vec{BC}$

$\Rightarrow \vec{AB} \parallel \vec{BC}$ $\Rightarrow$ $\vec{AB} \parallel \vec{BC}$

36. thm 14.5

$\vec{a} = \vec{OA}$, $\vec{b} = \vec{OB}$, $\vec{c} = \vec{OC}$

thm 14.5

$\vec{a} + \vec{b} + \vec{c} = 0$

$\vec{a} = \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c}$

$\vec{a} = \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c}$

$\vec{a} = \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c}$

$\vec{a} = \beta \vec{b} + \gamma \vec{c}$

$\vec{c} = ?$

$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{4+9+36} = 7$

$|\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1+4+4} = 3$

$|\vec{c}| = |\vec{b}|$

$|\vec{a}| = \frac{3}{7} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{3}{7} \vec{b}$

$\vec{OM} = \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right\}$

$|\vec{OM}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{25}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{26}}{2}$

$|\vec{c}| = \sqrt{1+4} = \sqrt{5}$

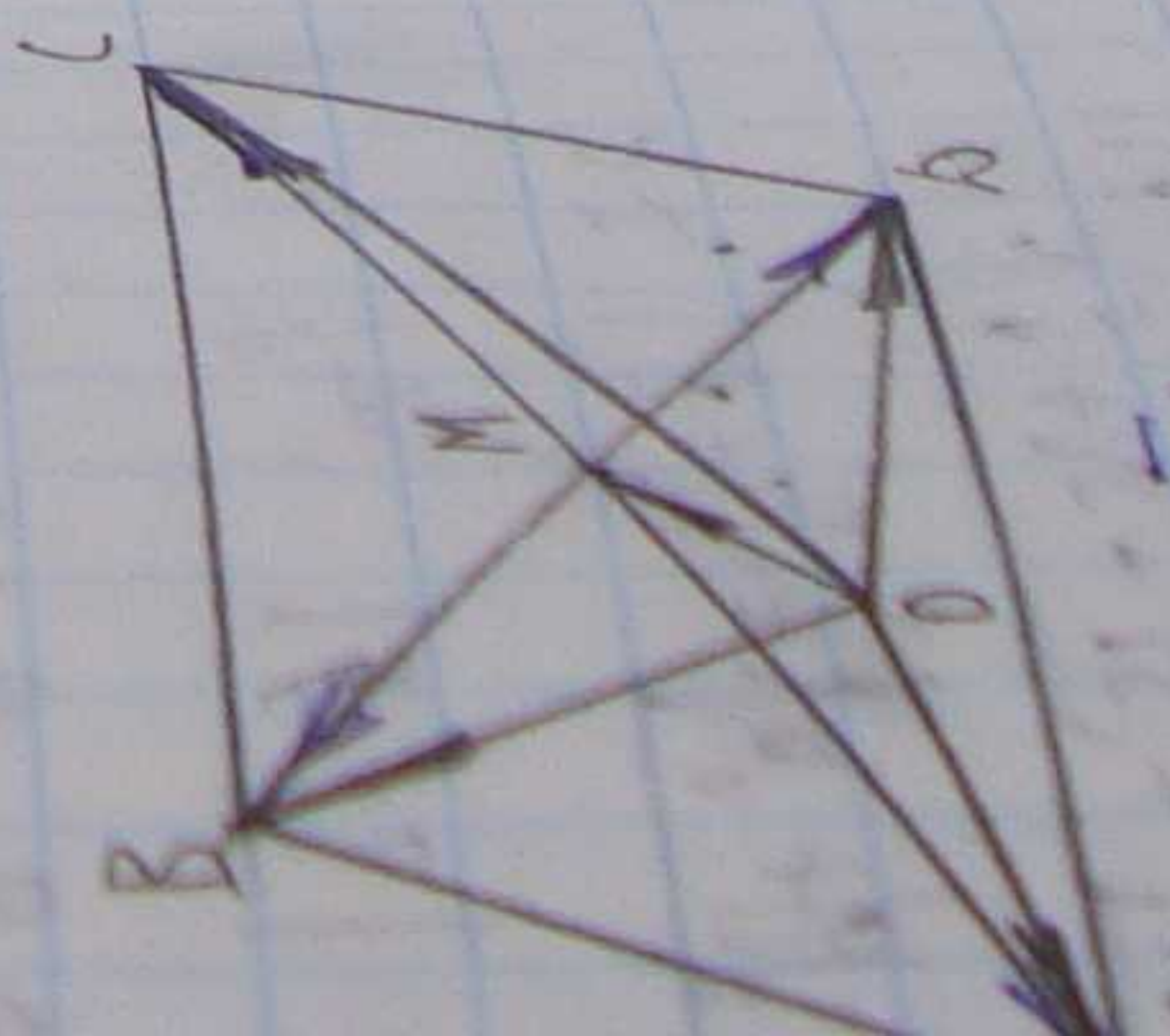
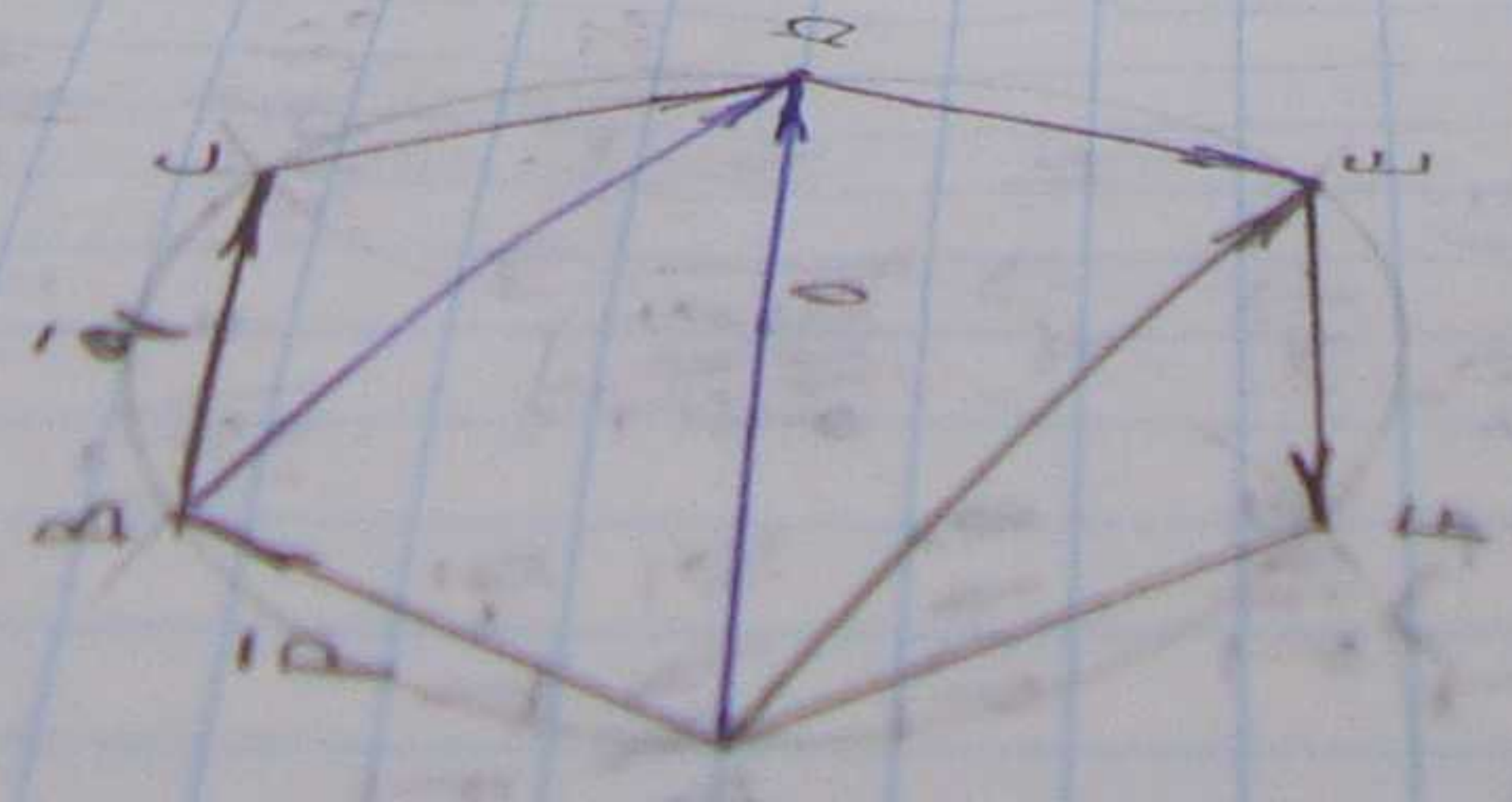
37. thm 14.5

$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3$

$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3$

$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3$

$\vec{a}_1, \vec{a}_2, \vec{a}_3$



$$+ \overline{MB} = 40M$$

$$= 2\overline{BC}$$

37. $U_{ny} = 0$

$\bar{a}, -\bar{a}, \bar{b}, \bar{b} \in \mathcal{G}$, $\bar{c} \in \mathcal{G}$, $\bar{d} \in \mathcal{G}$

Representative
 $\bar{a} - a, -\bar{a} - a, \bar{b} - b, b - \bar{b}$ etc. $\Rightarrow$

$\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \epsilon, \zeta, \eta, \theta, \iota, \kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \xi, \omicron, \pi, \rho, \sigma, \tau, \upsilon, \phi, \chi, \psi, \omega$

$$2\bar{\alpha} + \beta(-\bar{\alpha}) + \bar{\gamma} + \bar{\alpha} = 0(1), \text{ c'inf n'ans } d, \beta, \delta, \sigma \text{ f'ur g'alt } H_{\mathbb{C}}(0, \delta).$$

$\alpha = \beta \neq 0$, $\gamma = 0 = 0$, $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_m = 0$

$\Rightarrow \bar{a}-b, -\bar{a}-b, \bar{b}-b, b-\bar{b}$ qd. Substitues the:

48. un $\bar{a} \{2, -3, 6\}$
 $\bar{b} \{-1, 2, -2\}$
 $|\bar{c}| = 2\sqrt{42}$
 $\bar{c} \quad - ?$

$$|a| = \sqrt{4+9+36} = 7$$

$$|b| = \sqrt{1+4+4} = 3$$

$$|\vec{0}_K| = |\vec{b}|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} = \frac{2}{7} \quad \text{OK}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$

$$10\bar{m}l = \sqrt{\frac{25}{49} + \frac{16}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}$$

$$\frac{|\vec{c}|}{|\vec{OM}|} = \frac{2\sqrt{42}}{\sqrt{42}} \Rightarrow = 14 \quad \vec{c} = 14 \vec{OM} = \{-2; 10; 8\}$$

39. u_n the $\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2, \dots, \bar{a}_n$ $\bar{a}_n$ $\bar{a}_n$ more

also implies that $\bar{a}_1 = \bar{a}_2$

$a_1 \bar{a}_1 + a_2 \bar{a}_2 + \dots + a_n \bar{a}_n = 0$

inputs $d_1, d_2, \dots, d_n$ $\Rightarrow$ output z
 top $d_1 = -d_2 + d_1$ $\Rightarrow$ $d_3 = d_4 = \dots = d_n = 0$
 mid $\Rightarrow a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n = 0$ $\Rightarrow$ $d_1 = d_2 = \dots = d_n = 0$

40.

W, H, A (1, 2, 3)
B (3, 4, 6)

$$\overline{AB} = \overline{a}$$

$$|\overline{a}| = ?$$

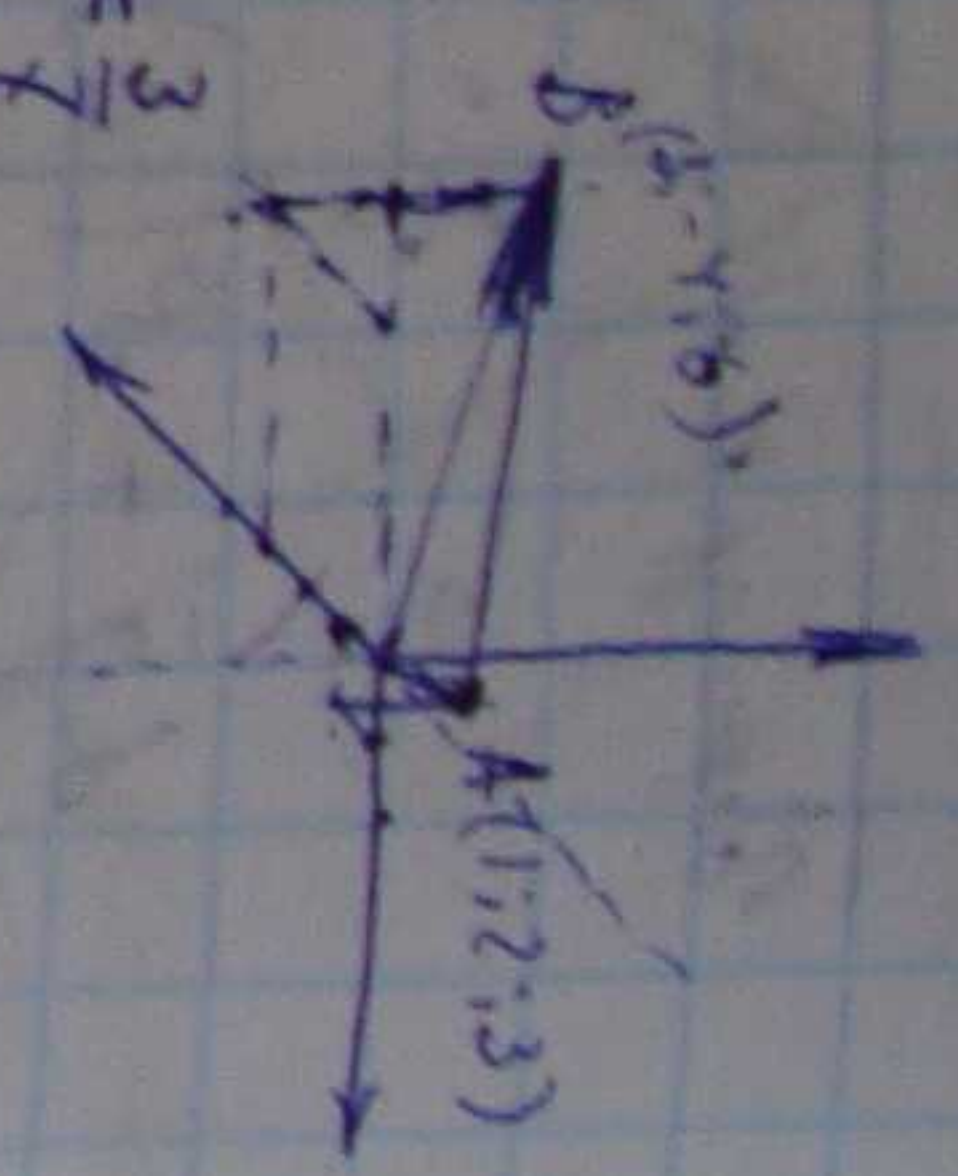
$$\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma = ?$$

$$\overline{a} = |\overline{AB}| = \{2, -6, 3\}$$

$$|\overline{a}| = \sqrt{4 + 36 + 9} = 7$$

$$\overline{a}_0 = \frac{\overline{a}}{|\overline{a}|} = \left\{ \frac{2}{7}, -\frac{6}{7}, \frac{3}{7} \right\}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{7}, \cos \beta = -\frac{6}{7}, \cos \gamma = \frac{3}{7}$$

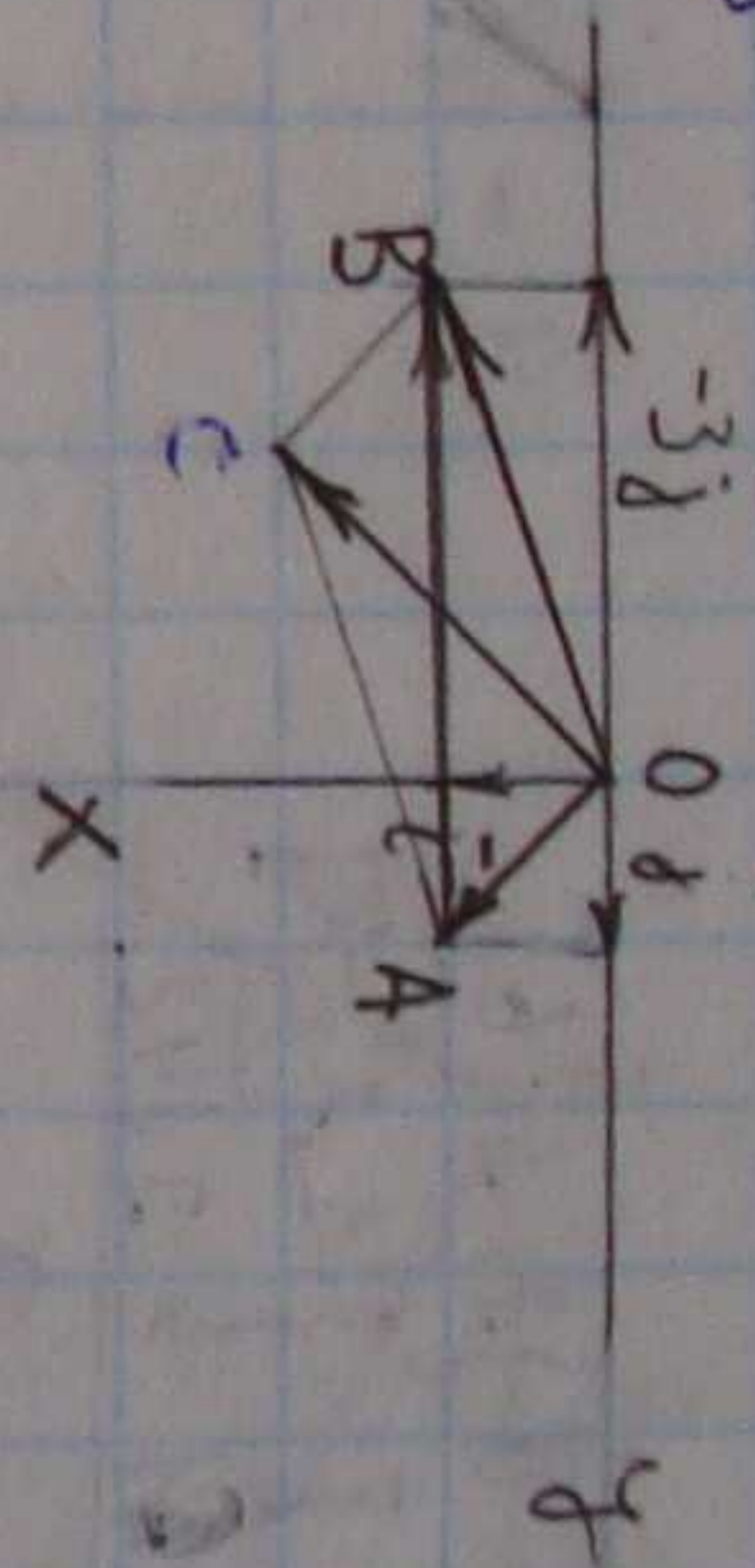


41.

$$\overline{OC} = \overline{OB} + \overline{OA} = \{2, -3, 1\} + \{1, 1, 1\} = \{3, -2, 2\}$$

$$\overline{AB} = \overline{OB} - \overline{OA} = \{0, -4, 1\}$$

$$|\overline{BC}| = 2\sqrt{2}, |\overline{AB}| = 4$$



42.

A(2, 2, 0), B(0, -2, 4)

$$\overline{AB} = \overline{a} = \{ -2, -4, 4 \}$$

$$|\overline{AB}| = \sqrt{4 + 16 + 16} = 6$$

$$\overline{a}_0 = \frac{\overline{AB}}{|\overline{AB}|} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right\}$$

43.

A {6, -2, -3}

$$|\overline{a}| = \sqrt{36 + 4 + 9} = 7$$

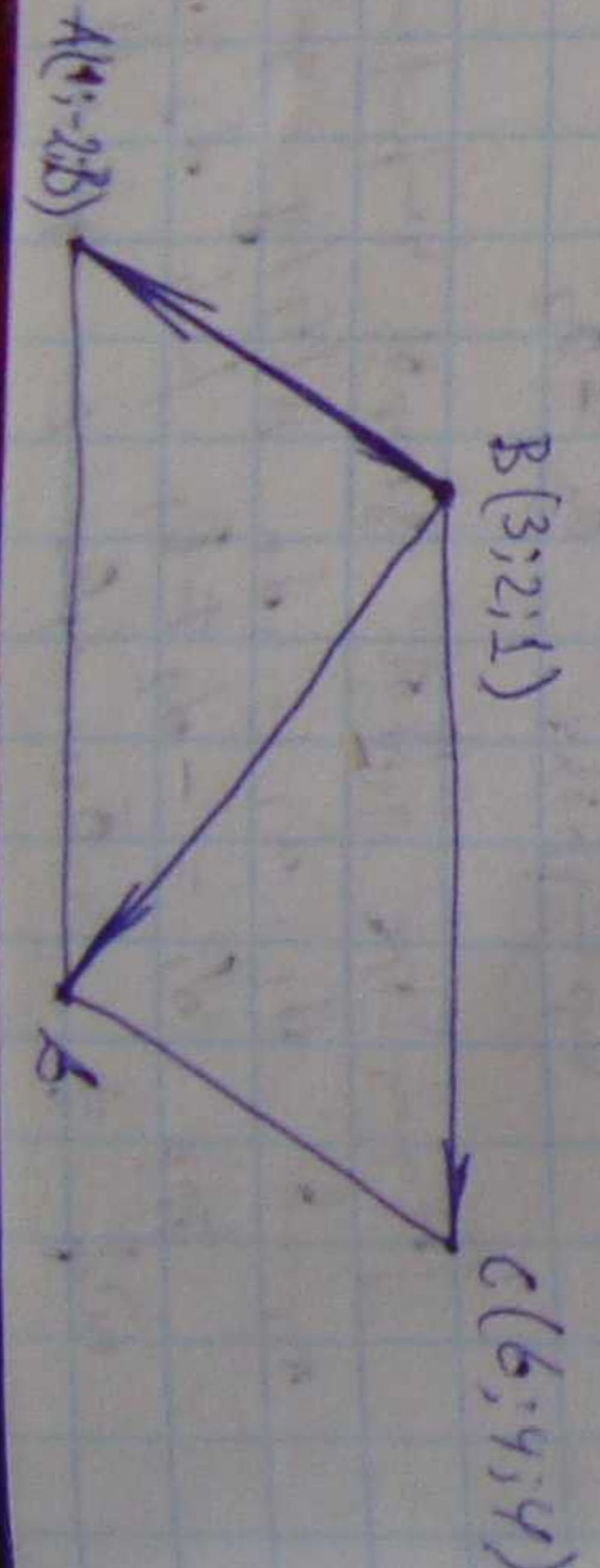
$$\overline{a}_0 = \frac{\overline{a}}{|\overline{a}|} = \left\{ \frac{6}{7}, -\frac{2}{7}, -\frac{3}{7} \right\}$$

44.

B_A = { -2, -4, 2 }

B_C = { 3, 2, 3 }

$$B_0 = B_A + B_C = \{ 1, -2, 5 \}$$



$$b(4; 0; 6)$$

$$45. \text{ Упр. 11. } \vec{a} \{3; -4; 5\}$$

$$\vec{b} \{-1; 0; -2\}$$

$$\vec{c} = 2\vec{a} + 5\vec{b}$$

$$\vec{c} = ?$$

$$46. \text{ Упр. 8. } \vec{a} \{2; 0; 3\}$$

$$\vec{b} \{-3; 4; -5\}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = ?$$

$$3\vec{a} - 4\vec{b} = ?$$

47.

$$\vec{a} \{3; -5; 8\}$$

$$\vec{b} \{-1; 1; -4\}$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = ?$$

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = ?$$

$$48. \vec{a} \{2; -3; 6\}$$

$$\vec{b} \{-1; 2; -2\}$$

$$|\vec{c}| = 2\sqrt{42}$$

$$\vec{c} = ?$$

$$49. \vec{c} = 14 (\vec{a} + \vec{b})$$

$$2\vec{a} \{6; -8; 10\}, 5\vec{b} \{-5; 0; -10\}$$

$$\vec{c} = 2\vec{a} + 5\vec{b} = \{1; -8; 0\}$$

$$(6; -8; 10)$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \{-1; 4; -2\}$$

$$3\vec{a} \{6; 0; 9\}, 4\vec{b} \{-12; 16; -20\}$$

$$3\vec{a} - 4\vec{b} = \{18; -16; 29\}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \{2; -4; 4\}, |\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{4 + 16 + 16} = 6$$

$$|\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \{4; -6; 12\}, |\vec{a} - \vec{b}| = \sqrt{16 + 36 + 144} = 14$$

$$|\vec{b}| = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$|\vec{a}| = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 36} = 7, |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 4} = 3$$

$$\frac{|\vec{b}|}{|\vec{a}|} = \frac{3}{7} \Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{3}{7} \vec{b} = \left\{ \frac{6}{7}; -\frac{9}{7}; \frac{18}{7} \right\}$$

$$\vec{a} + \vec{b} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{7}; +\frac{5}{7}; \frac{4}{7} \right\}$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49} + \frac{25}{49} + \frac{16}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}, \frac{|\vec{c}|}{|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|} = \frac{14}{\frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}} = 14$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49} + \frac{25}{49} + \frac{16}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}, \frac{|\vec{c}|}{|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|} = \frac{14}{\frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}} = 14$$

$$|\vec{a} + \vec{b}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49} + \frac{25}{49} + \frac{16}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}, \frac{|\vec{c}|}{|\vec{a} + \vec{b}|} = \frac{14}{\frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}} = 14$$

$$b(4; 0; 6)$$

$$45. \text{ W. u. } \bar{a} \{3; -4; 5\}$$

$$\bar{b} \{1; 0; -2\}$$

$$\bar{c} = 2\bar{a} + 5\bar{b}$$

$$\bar{c} = ?$$

$$46. \text{ W. u. } \bar{a} \{2; 0; 3\}$$

$$\bar{b} \{-3; 4; -5\}$$

$$\bar{a} + \bar{b} \quad ?$$

$$3\bar{a} - 4\bar{b} \quad ?$$

$$47. \quad \bar{a} \{3; -5; 8\}$$

$$\bar{b} \{-1; 1; -4\}$$

$$|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| \quad ?$$

$$|\bar{a} - \bar{b}| \quad ?$$

$$48. \quad \bar{a} \{2; -3; 6\}$$

$$\bar{b} \{-1; 2; -2\}$$

$$|\bar{c}| = 2\sqrt{42}$$

$$\bar{c} = ?$$

$$49. \quad \bar{c} = 14 \quad (\bar{a} + \bar{b}) = \{ -2; 10; 8 \}$$

$$2\bar{a} \{6; -8; 10\}, \quad 5\bar{b} \{-5; 0; -10\}$$

$$\bar{c} = 2\bar{a} + 5\bar{b} = \{1; -8; 0\}$$

$$(\bar{a} + \bar{b}) \times \bar{c}$$

$$\bar{a} + \bar{b} = \{-1; 4; -2\}$$

$$3\bar{a} \{6; 0; 9\}, \quad 4\bar{b} \{-12; 16; -20\}$$

$$3\bar{a} - 4\bar{b} = \{18; -16; 29\}$$

$$\bar{a} + \bar{b} = \{2; -4; 4\}, \quad |\bar{a} + \bar{b}| = \sqrt{4 + 16 + 16} = 6$$

$$4\bar{a} - \bar{b} = \{4; -6; 12\}, \quad |\bar{a} - \bar{b}| = \sqrt{16 + 36 + 144} = 14$$

$$|\bar{b}| = 10\sqrt{2}$$

$$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{4 + 9 + 36} = 7, \quad |\bar{b}| = \sqrt{1 + 4 + 9} = 3$$

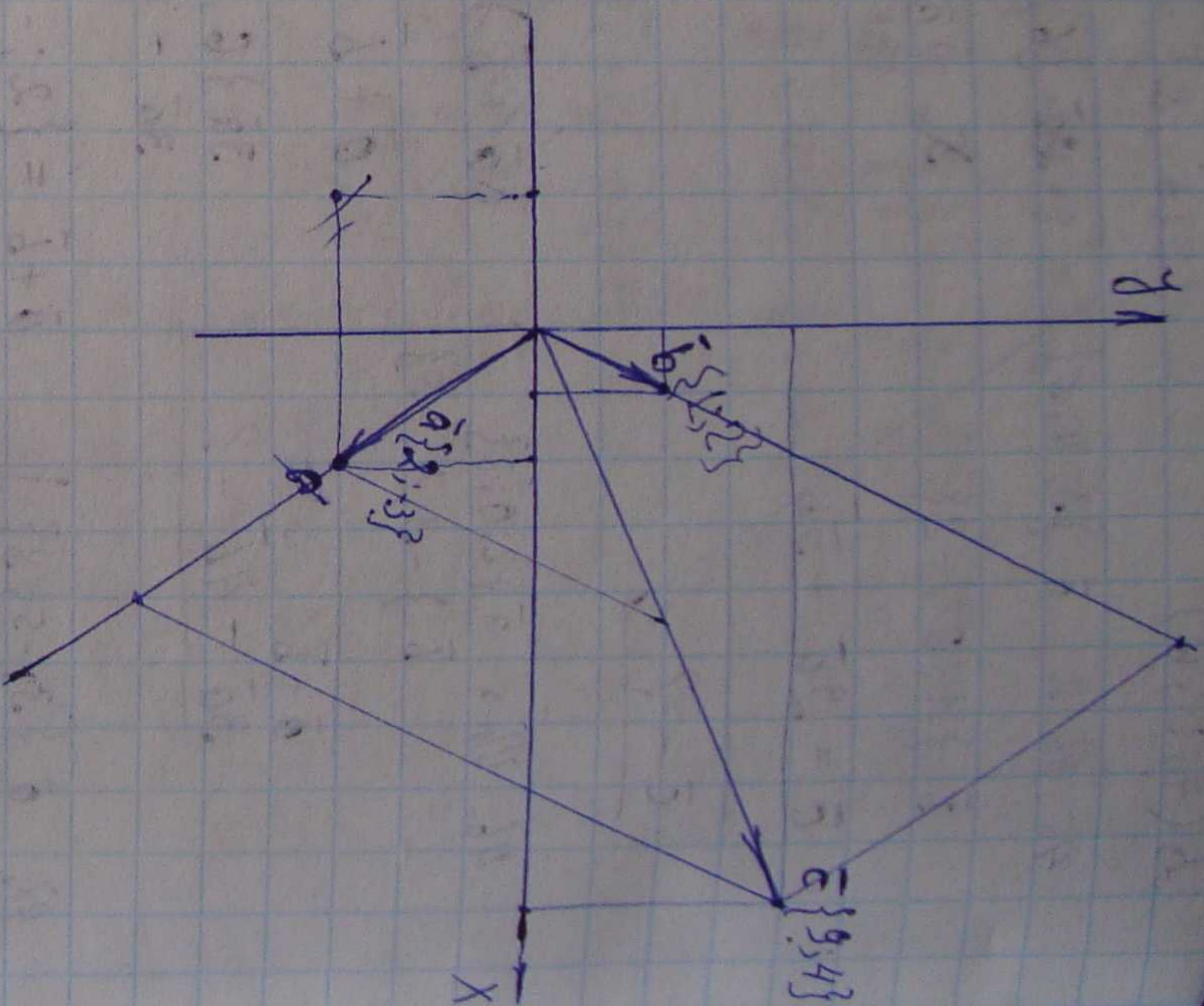
$$\frac{|\bar{b}|}{|\bar{a}|} = \frac{3}{7} \Rightarrow \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = \frac{3}{7} \bar{a} = \left\{ \frac{6}{7}; -\frac{9}{7}; \frac{18}{7} \right\}$$

$$\bar{a} + \bar{b} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{7}; +\frac{5}{7}; \frac{4}{7} \right\}$$

$$|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{49} + \frac{25}{49} + \frac{16}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}, \quad \frac{|\bar{c}|}{|\bar{a} + \bar{b}|} = 14$$

$$|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| = \sqrt{\frac{42}{49}} = \frac{\sqrt{42}}{7}, \quad \bar{c} = \{2; -10; -8\}$$

49.



52. m) $(\bar{m} + \bar{n})^2 = |\bar{m} + \bar{n}|^2$

$|\bar{m} + \bar{n}|^2 = |\bar{m}|^2 + |\bar{n}|^2 + 2|\bar{m}||\bar{n}|\cos\theta = 2 + 13 = 15$

P) $|\bar{a} - \bar{b}|^2 = (\bar{a} - \bar{b}) \cdot (\bar{a} - \bar{b}) = |\bar{a}|^2 + |\bar{b}|^2 - 2\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$, $|\bar{a}| = 2\sqrt{2}$, $|\bar{b}| = 4$, $\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = 10$

$|\bar{a} - \bar{b}|^2 = |\bar{a}|^2 + |\bar{b}|^2 - 2\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = 8 + 16 + 16 = 40$

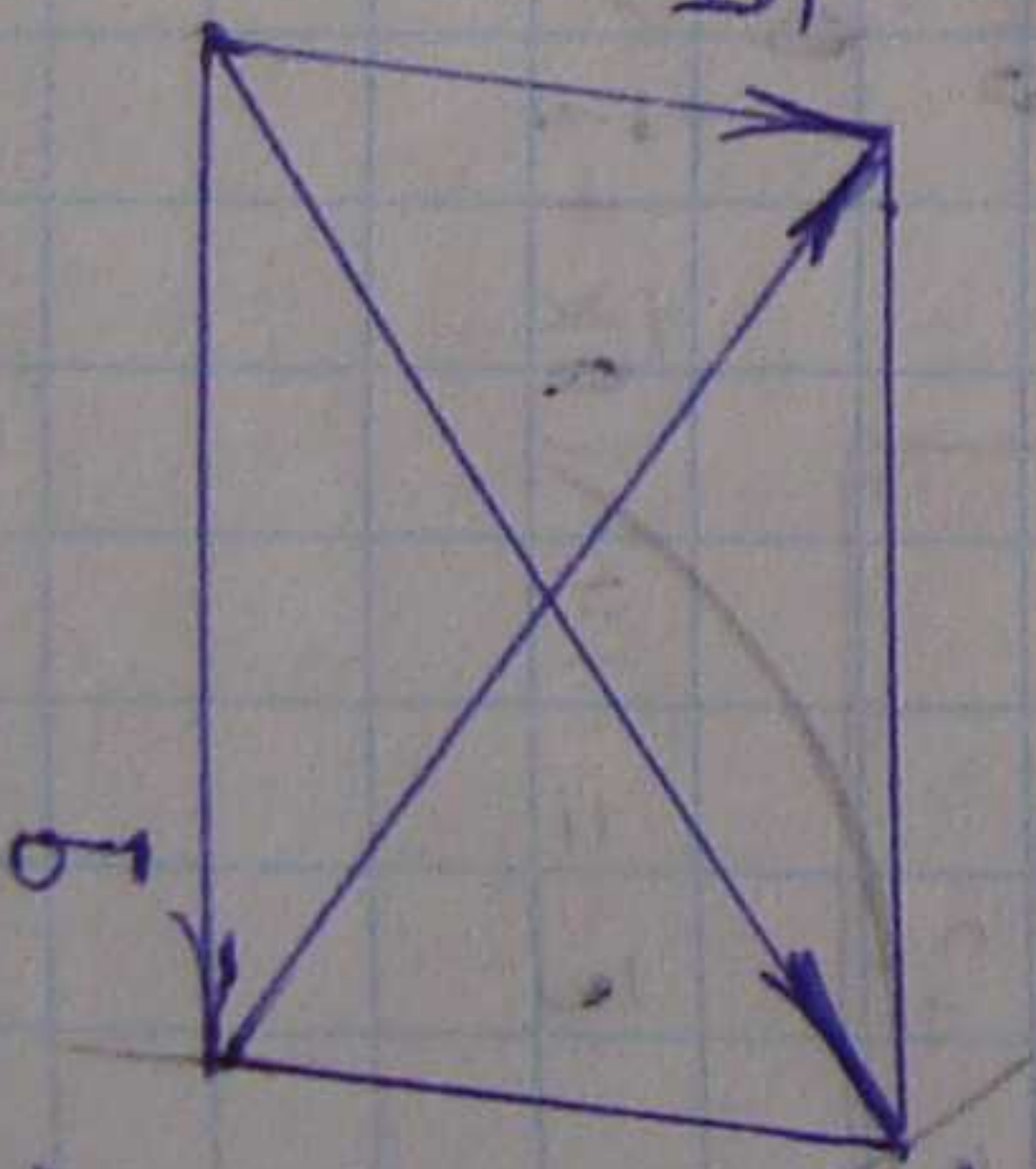
54. $|\bar{a}| = 3$

$|\bar{b}| = 19$

$|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| = 24$

$|\bar{a} - \bar{b}| = ?$

$|\bar{a} - \bar{b}|^2 = |\bar{a}|^2 + |\bar{b}|^2 - 2\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$
 $= 9 + 361 - 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 19 = 22$



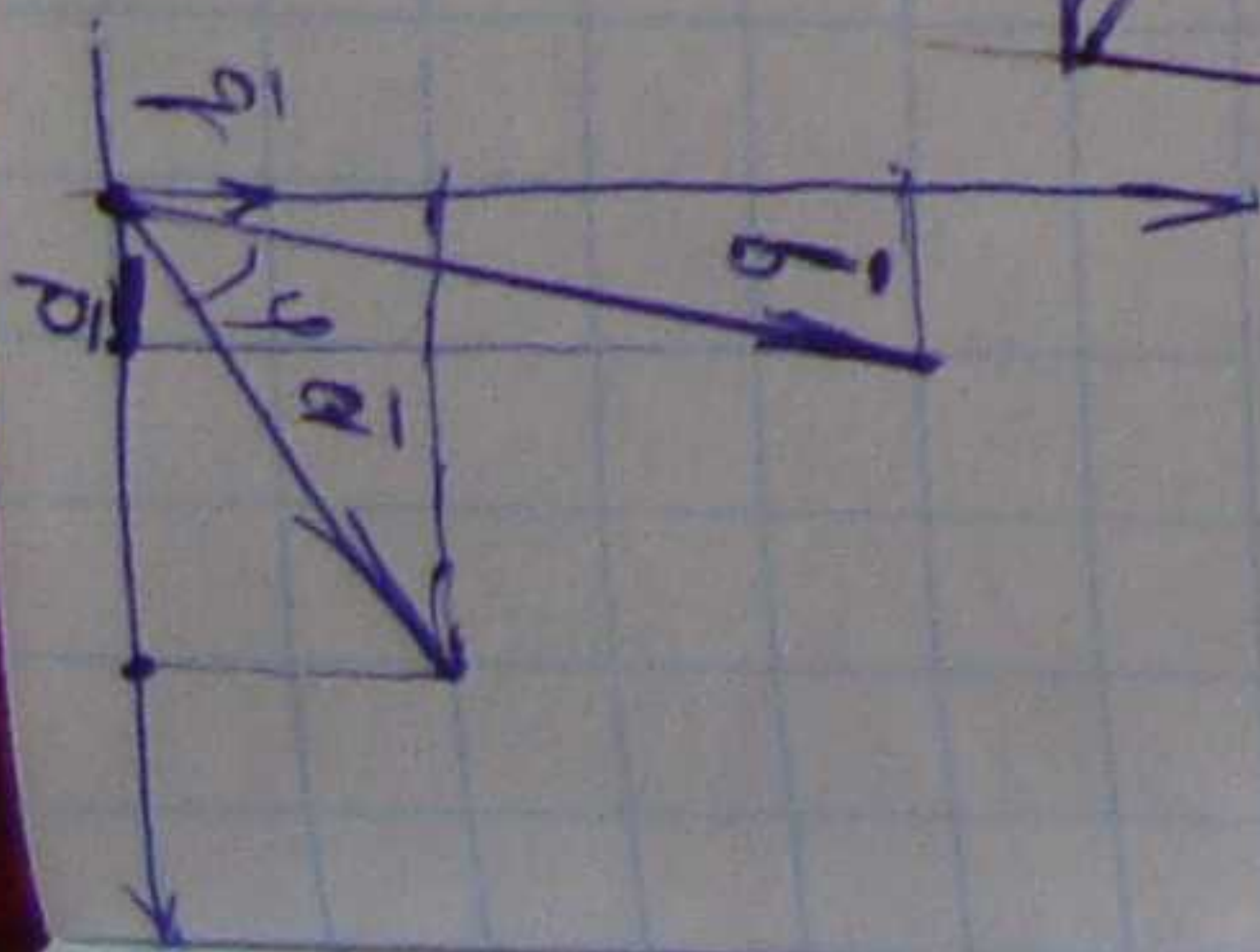
55.

$\bar{a} = 3\bar{p} + 2\bar{q} = \{3, 2\}$

$\bar{b} = \bar{p} + 5\bar{q} = \{1, 5\}$

$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = 3 + 10 = 13$

$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{13}$, $|\bar{b}| = \sqrt{26}$



10) $\bar{a} = \{1, 1, 0\}$

$\bar{b} = \{2, 1, -2\}$

$\bar{c} = \{1, 1, 1\}$

$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot (-2) = 3$

$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{c} = 1 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 1 = 2$

$\bar{b} \cdot \bar{c} = 2 \cdot 1 + 1 \cdot 1 + (-2) \cdot 1 = 1$

$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{2}$, $|\bar{b}| = \sqrt{5}$, $|\bar{c}| = \sqrt{3}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}}{|\bar{a}||\bar{b}|} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{5}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$\theta = \arccos \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} = 3$

$|\bar{a}| = \sqrt{2}$

$|\bar{b}| = \sqrt{5}$

$\cos \theta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$\theta = \arccos \frac{3}{\sqrt{10}}$

$\bar{a} = \{1, 1, 0\}$

$\bar{b} = \{0, 1, 1\}$

$\bar{c} = \{1, 1, 1\}$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = \frac{10}{13\sqrt{2}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{13}$$

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{13}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 6 = 20 + 14 = 0$$

$$\vec{a} = \{3; 4; 7\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{2; -5; 2\}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = ?$$

$$\vec{a} = \{m; 3; 4\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{4; -m; -7\}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 4m - 3m - 28 = 0$$

$$m = 28, \quad \varphi = 28$$

$$\vec{a} = \{1; 1; -4\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{1; -2; 2\}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1 - 2 - 8 = -9, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2+16} = 3\sqrt{2}, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{9} = 3$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = -\frac{9}{9\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\varphi = 135^\circ$$

$$\vec{a} = \{-1; 1; 0\}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{1; -2; 2\}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = -1 - 2 = -3, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2}, \quad |\vec{b}| = 3, \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{|\vec{a}| |\vec{b}|} = -\frac{3}{3\sqrt{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\varphi = 135^\circ$$

$$60 \text{ m}) \quad \vec{A} = \{a; 0; 0\}, \quad \vec{B} = \{0; 0; 2a\}, \quad \vec{C} = \{0; 0; a\}$$

$$\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = 0, \quad \vec{A} \cdot \vec{C} = 0, \quad \vec{B} \cdot \vec{C} = 2a^2$$

$$|\vec{A}| = a, \quad |\vec{B}| = 2a, \quad |\vec{C}| = a$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{2a^2}{a^2 \sqrt{2}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\varphi = \arccos \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\vec{a} = \{1; 1; 0\}, \quad |\vec{a}| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{b} = \{0; 1; 1\}, \quad |\vec{b}| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{c} = \{x; y; z\}, \quad |\vec{c}| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b} = 1, \quad \vec{a} \cdot \vec{c} = x + y, \quad \vec{b} \cdot \vec{c} = y + z$$

$$\cos \varphi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\varphi = 60^\circ$$

$$\bar{b} \cdot \bar{c} = y+z, \quad |\bar{b}| = |\bar{c}| = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{(\bar{a} \cdot \bar{c})}{2} = \frac{y+z}{2} \Rightarrow y+z = \sqrt{2}$$

Wpung mit 4

$$\begin{cases} x+y = \sqrt{2} \\ y+z = \sqrt{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow x=z$$

Wpung mit 4

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x^2 + y^2 = 2 \\ y = \sqrt{2} - x \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{aligned} 2x^2 + 2 - 2\sqrt{2}x + x^2 &= 2 \\ 3x^2 - 2\sqrt{2}x &= 0 \\ x(3x - 2\sqrt{2}) &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ x = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ y = \sqrt{2} \\ z = 0 \\ x = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \\ z = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$\pi_n: \bar{c} \{0, \sqrt{2}, 0\} \rightsquigarrow \left\{ \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right\}$$

$$61. \quad \bar{a} \{2, 1, 0\}, \bar{b} \{0, -2, 1\}$$

$$\bar{a} + \bar{b} = \{2, -1, 1\}$$

$$(\bar{a} + \bar{b}) \cdot (\bar{a} - \bar{b}) = 4 - 3 - 1 = 0$$

$$\varphi_1 = ?$$

$$\varphi_1 = 90^\circ$$

62.

$$\text{limit } \bar{c}$$

$$(2\bar{i} - \bar{j}) \cdot \bar{i} - (\bar{j} - 2\bar{k}) \cdot \bar{k} + (\bar{i} - 2\bar{k})^2 = 2\bar{i} \cdot \bar{i} - |\bar{j}|^2 - \bar{j} \cdot \bar{k} + 2|\bar{k}|^2 + \sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{2} =$$

$$\bar{a} + |\bar{i}|^2 - 4\bar{i} \cdot \bar{k} + 4|\bar{k}|^2 = -1 + 2 + 1 + 4 = 6$$

type

$$|\bar{a}| = |\bar{b}|, \text{ wenn } \bar{a} + \bar{b} = 0 \text{ (unm\u00f6glich) oder } \bar{a} \perp \bar{b} = 90^\circ$$

type

$$|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| = |\bar{a} - \bar{b}|, \text{ wenn } \bar{a} \uparrow \bar{b}$$

type

$$|\bar{a} + \bar{b}| = \alpha(\bar{a} - \bar{b}), \text{ wenn } \bar{a} \perp \bar{b} \text{ (unm\u00f6glich) oder } \bar{a} \uparrow \bar{b}$$

type

$$|\bar{a} - \bar{b}| = |\bar{a}| - |\bar{b}|, \text{ wenn } \begin{cases} \bar{a} \uparrow \bar{b} \\ |\bar{a}| > |\bar{b}| \end{cases}$$

type $\frac{\bar{a}}{|\bar{a}|} = \frac{\bar{b}}{|\bar{b}|}, \text{ wenn } \bar{a} \uparrow \bar{b}$

$$\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta &= x \\ \alpha - \beta &= y \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{x+y}{2}, \beta = \frac{x-y}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x \ln(x) - x)' &= \ln x \\ (x(\ln(x) - 1))' &= \ln x \end{aligned}$$

type $x \rightarrow 0 \quad e^{\ln x} \rightarrow 0$

$$\int \sin^2 x dx$$

$$\int \tan^2 x dx$$

139, 141, 147, 155 *find the derivative*

$$(\cos^2 x)' = \sin 2x$$

$$\left(\frac{-\cos 2x}{2}\right)' = \sin 2x$$

Wiederholung:

10 45

139, 141, 147, 155

ganzheitlich ganzheitlich

$$(\cos^2 x)' = \sin 2x$$

$$\left(-\frac{\cos 2x}{2}\right)' = \sin 2x$$

